The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,173 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	
M. COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	9th Dec.
L. ANCONA	3128	600	A. W. J. Webber	16th "
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. W. Hazelwood	23rd "
L. MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	30th "

FRIDAY.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
PESHAWAR	3300	600	W. A. Wheler	9th Dec.
BALLAARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	23rd "

Return Tickets are issued to all ports, for particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Nov. 26, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	....20th Dec.	10th Feb.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	....10thJan.	1st March
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	.....1st Feb.	20th March.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail
BISAGNO	...	On the 17th Dec.
STURA	...	On the 7th Jan.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 2, 1887.

DRESSING CASES.

MOST USEFUL.

XMAS PRESENTS for Gentlemen, suitable for DISTRICT, CAMP, SHIPBOARD, OR HOME USE.

The Stock comprises the following Specialities:—

No. 1.—Containing Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes, Comb, Soap Box, Razor, Razor Strop, Shaving Brush and Scissors, secured with Strap and Buckle, size about 8½ by 3½ by 2. Rs. 13.

No. 2.—Containing Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes, Comb, Soap Box, Razor, Razor Strop, Shaving Brush and Scissors, secured with Lock and Key, size about 8½ by 3½ by 2. Rs. 14.

No. 3.—Containing Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes, Comb, Soap Box, 2 Razors and Razor Strop, Shaving Brush, Scissors, Tweezers, Penknife, Nail Trimmer, and Mirror, secured by Lock and Key, size about 9 by 4½ by 2. Rs. 21.

No. 4.—Containing 2 Electro-plated Mounted Bottles, Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes, Shaving Brushes, Scissors, Stiletto, Button Hook, Nail Trimmer, Comb, Mirror, 2 Razors, Razor Strop, Tweezers, &c., secured with Lock and Key, size about 10 by 6½ by 2½. Rs. 35.

GENTS' DRESSING CASES, made in best quality Morocco Leather, fitted with Hair, Clothes, and Hat Brushes, Bottles, with best Electro-plated Mounts, Comb, Razor Strop, Razors, Mirror, Nail, Tooth, and Shaving Brushes, Soap and Toothbrush cases, &c., secured with Lock and Key, size about 8 by 8 by 5. Rs. 60.

GENTS' DRESSING CASES, made in best quality Leather, in Imitation Crocodile Hide, containing Bottles for Soap, Perfume, and Shaving. Tooth and Nail Brushes, Hat or Clothes Brush, Hair Brush and Comb, Mirror, Razor, Scissors, Nail File, Button Hook &c., secured with Lock and Key, size about 11 by 7 by 2½. Rs. 54.

GENTS' DRESSING CASES, in Dark Brown Grosgrained Morocco, containing Bottles for Soap, Perfume, and Shaving, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Hat or Clothes Brush, Hair Brush and Comb, Razor, Razor Strop, Scissors, Nail File, Tweezers, Button Hook, Blotting Book with Pen and Pencil, &c., secured with Lock and Key, size about 10 by 8 by 3. Rs. 54.

GENTS' DRESSING CASES in a variety of new designs, in Morocco and other Superior Leathers. From Rs. 31-8 to Rs. 65 each.

GENTS' DRESSING BAGS, in many new designs, fitted with Electro-plated or Solid Silver Mounts to Bottles, &c. From Rs. 90 to Rs. 500 each.

COURIER BAGS,
HAND OR BRIEF BAGS,
GLADSTONE BAGS, "Fitted,"
GLADSTONE BAGS, Empty.
TRAVELLING BAGS, &c., &c.
EVERY REQUISITE FOR TRAVELLERS.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

Arrived by the *s.s. Mirzapore*.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF THE LATEST DESIGNS IN
CHRISTMAS GREETINGS
of the Present Season in England.

HAND-PAINTED CHRISTMAS STUDIES ON PORCELAIN.

PAINTINGS ON SATIN, PERFUMED.
COLOURED STUDIES ON VELVET.

ORNAMENTAL AUTOGRAPH CARDS.

ART GEM FRINGE CARDS.

Every Variety of Newest Designs in Christmas and New Year Cards at Price
Varying from Rs. 6 to Annas 2.

Also, a Large Assortment of
CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS STORY BOOKS.
ILLUSTRATED IN COLOURS.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
16, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 9th December 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on MONDAY, 12th December, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "PATNA," 1,780 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th December, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 29th December, at 5 p.m.

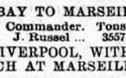
FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on FRIDAY, 16th December, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Dec. 7, 1887. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE, BETWEEN BOMBAY.



LIVERPOOL AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
s.s. VICTORIA	J. Russel	3557	480	21st Dec.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, WITH LIBERTY TO TOUCH AT MARSEILLES.

PERSIA	J. Hutchinson	3317	480	14th Jan.," 88
HISPANIA	J. W. Marr	3380	480	26th
ARMENIA	T. Gibson	3395	480	12th Feb.

Passengers by s.s. Victoria can book through to London Overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, Dec. 6, 1887. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JEWELLERY.

NEW STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS LONDON-MADE JEWELLERY.

LADIES' FITCHU BROOCHES—In Plain Gold, or Jewelled with Pearls, Diamonds, Rubies, Corals, Sapphires, etc., the latest fashions and designs.

	Rs.	a.
Pearl and Diamond Scimitar	108	0
Two Crossed Swords, surmounted by a Crown, and Jewelled with Pearls, Ruby, Sapphire, and Diamonds	170	0
Fancy Pearl, Daisy Centre	80	0
Pearl and Coral Shield	50	0
Plain Gold Horseshoe and Whip	32	0
Do. do.	29	0
Plain Gold Bar, Etruscan Pattern	24	0
Pearl Handled Hatobet	45	0
Pearl and Diamond Bar	108	0
Plain Gold Horseshoe on two Bars	30	0
Plain Gold "Oar"	20	0
Pearl and Coral Bar	90	0
Pearl and Diamond Sword and Shield	44	0
Plain Gold Horseshoe Whip	20	0
Pearl Frog on Bar	40	0
Plain Gold Dagger	Rs. 20 and	22 8
Pearl and Coral Bar Brooch	Rs. 63 and	70 0
Plain Gold Anchor Brooch	20	0
Plain Gold Horseshoe and Forget-Me-Not Spray in Enamel	40	0
Three Pearl Horseshoes entwined	85	0
Three Plain Gold Horseshoes entwined	27	0
Plain Gold Horseshoe and Bit	36	0
Plain Gold and Platinum Horseshoe and Bit	45	0
Plain Gold "Good Luck" Bar Brooch	29	0
Plain Gold "Mizpah" Bar Brooch	29	0
Pearl Harp	58	0
Pearl Horseshoe	38	0
Two Pearl Hearts entwined	63	0
Pearl and Diamond Star (Brooch and Hair Pin)	108	0
Plain Gold Bar, ball ends	27	0
Plain Gold, two Arrows and Horseshoe	34	0
Gold Horseshoe	36	0
Diamond Crescent (Brooch and Hair Pin)	500	0
Double Row Pearl Horseshoe	80	0
Buttercup and Daisy with Pearls	54	0
Do. do. Pearls and Corals	44	0
Do. do. Plain and Gold	40	0
Sword Hilt Jewelled with Pearls	34	0
Plain Gold Horseshoe	11	0
Do. do.	16	0
Do. do.	17	0
Do. do.	36	0
Do. do.	40	0
Plain Gold Butter Cup, Daisy and Corn Brooch	100	0
Gold Sickle and Corn Brooch, Jewelled with Pearls	63	0
Plain Gold Horseshoe and "Good Luck" Brooches	27	0
Plain Gold "Horseshoe" Brooches or Flower-holders, complete with a Buttonhole of Flowers	25	0
Plain Gold "Sickle" Brooches or Flower-holders, complete with Buttonhole of Flowers	25	0
Pearl Daisy (Brooch or Hair Pin)	150	0
Diamond Horseshoe Brooch or Flowerholder, complete with Buttonhole of Flowers	250	0

ROUND PATTERN BROOCHES.

Pearl Cluster, Star Centre	35	0
Single Pearl Centre	60	0
Do.	50	0
Pearl and Diamond, Star Centre	35	0
Do. do.	40	0
Do. do.	50	0
Do. do.	55	0
Pearl Cluster, Star Centre	40	0
Do. do.	45	0
Do. do.	50	0
Do. do.	54	0
Single Pearl centre	27	0
Gold and Diamond Spider in Oyster Shell	45	0

OVAL SHAPED BROOCHES.

Single Stone, Diamond Centre	100	0
Do. do.	120	0
Plain Gold, Raised Ornamentation	54	0
Pearl Cluster, Star Centre	58	0
Pearl and Diamond Lappet	135	0
Single Stone, Diamond Centre	55	0
Do. do.	65	0

PEARL LACE AND RIBBON BROOCHES.

Pearl Star	12	0
Do. Trefoil	7	8
Do. Star and Crescent	13	8
Do. Horseshoe	12	0
Do. Entwined Hearts	14	8

GOLD BANGLES,
GOLD BRACELETS,
GOLD NECKLETS,
GOLD ALBERTS,
GOLD LOCKETS,
GEM RINGS,
GOLD KEEPERS,
GOLD WEDDINGS,
&c., &c., &c.,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES.
(GONZALEZ, BYASS & CO.'S)

	CASH. Per dozen. Rs.	a.
YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality	16	0
EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine	20	0
PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use	23	0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine	26	0
SUPERIOR FINO.—Old, pure, delicate, dry	25	0
OLD DRY.—Very superior, soft and dry	28	0
GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	29	0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale	30	0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice	39	0

PORTS.
(SANDEMAN'S.)

	Quarts. Rs.	a.	Pints. Rs.	a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession, is a superior dessert wine; tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character	34	0	18	8
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled	27	0	14	8
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine, of moderate price	19	0	...	

Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with wines at a much higher price.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS SEASON, 1887.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

GENUINE WINES and SPIRITS may be ordered through every respectable Dealer, Hotel and Restaurant Keeper, &c., throughout India and the Colonies. The name

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

should appear on every Label, Cork, and Capsule.

Many Traders substitute other Brands, costing them less and showing more profit.

WINE PURVEYORS TO H. E. THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

GOLD MEDALLISTS. ESTABLISHED 1815.

RUGS, BLANKETS, MAUDS, PILLOWS.

"ALL TEXTURES AND COLOURS." "LARGE CHOICE FOR THE COLD WEATHER."

RUGS.	Rs.	a.
THE "MOFUSSIL," a capital Rug for the districts, long, wide, soft, and warm, the best value in India	14 16	0 0
The "RAJAH," Best wool, in a variety of cheerful colours; a first-rate Carriage Rug.	20 22	0 0
THE "EN ROUTE" WRAPPER, very light, soft, and warm	28	0
THE SANDRINGHAM, one of the lightest Rugs made, very warm, in a variety of neat colours, reversible, suitable for Ladies	36 40	0 0

REAL WHITNEY BLANKETS.

BEST WHITE, made from fine Wool	26	0
SUPERFINE do. do. extra large	36	0
SCARLET, useful for Travelling	24	0
SUPERFINE, extra large	32	0
ARCTIC DOWN QUILTS, very light and warm, covered, soft Turkey chintz	27	0

SCOTCH MAUDS.

		Rs.	a.
THE HEATHER	In a variety of shades, mixtures, checks, &c.	20	0
THE SKIDDOW	A very useful Wrapper, also full material for a Travelling Suit	28	0
FINE VECUNA		35	0
THE GRAMPION		40	0
REAL HUNTING TARTANS, very handsome		45	0

PILLOWS.

BEST ENGLISH HORSE HAIR	7	8
Do. do. FEATHER	7	8
EIDER DOWN, covered with soft Turkey chintz, very light, comfortable, and easy to pack	4 7 9	12 12 12

CASH or (V. P. P.) DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee=12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of the Public to their fine and Varied Stock of 18 Carat Gold Jewellery consisting chiefly of

GENTLEMEN'S ALBERT CHAINS in 18, 20, 22 Carat Gold.
LADIES, do. do. do. do.
Do. NECK do. do. do.
Do. NECKLETS do. do. do.

LOCKETS.

A MOST BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF THE NEWEST PATTERN.

GEM RINGS. KEEPER RINGS.
WEDDING RINGS.

ALSO THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN STERLING SILVER JEWELLERY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

COUPER AND TOSH,

ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

MANUFACTURERS of Builders' and Contractors' Iron Work, Ornamental Castings from the finest designs.

CASTINGS CLEAN AND SHARP.
Designs and Estimates furnished on receipt of full particulars.
IRON WORK. RAILINGS.
GIRDERS. COLUMNS.
ROAD ROLLERS, SPUR AND BEVIL GEAR
LAMP POSTS, ROPE PULLEY GEAR,
And General Castings of all kinds.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR
Marshall and Thunder's Automatic Metallic Spring Packing for Piston Rods, Valve Spindles, &c.
PERFECT ELASTICITY, PERFECT SAFETY.
GREAT DURABILITY, GREAT ECONOMY.

THE PATENT SLIP ENGINE WORKS.
MAZAGON, BOMBAY.

WHEN PURCHASING A WATCH

IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

1.—That you obtain a reliable and serviceable timekeeper.

2.—That you obtain the best value for your money.

3.—That you deal with a house whose name is sufficient guarantee for strictly fair dealings.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

SPECIALLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM THE IMMENSE VARIETY OF WATCHES THEY KEEP ON HAND.

	Rs.
Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever	35
Their "Popular" Keyless Watch	14
Their Silver Keyless Lever Watch	50
Their highest "Perfect" Gold Watch	240
Maximum Variation one minute per Month	
Their reliable Chrograph Watch	85
Their Lady's handsome Keyless, 18 ct. Gold Watch with finest works Crystal front...	90
Do. do. Hunting case	120
Do. do. Half-Hunting case	125

REPAIRS OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED BY SPECIALISTS.

BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA, 1, East Street, Opposite the Napier Hotel

NOTICE.

TENDERS are INVITED for each of the undermentioned COUNTRY SPIRIT FARMS for a period of One Year and Seven Months, commencing from the 1st January, 1888. Each Tender should specify the highest percentage which the Tenderer will offer to Government on the amount of still-head duty payable on the Country Spirit, which may be issued to him for Consumption within the limits of the Farm, if the Farm tendered for, is given to him, and the Tender should be sent to the Huzur Deputy Collector of the District Thana, so as to reach him at or before 12 o'clock noon (Madras time) on the date mentioned below, opposite the Farm to which the Tender may relate. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash, for the good faith of the Tender, and must be enclosed in a cover superscribed with the words "Tender for the Country Spirit Farm of ....."

	Name of Farm.	Latest date appointed for receipt of Tender.
	Thana District.	
(a)	Farm of the exclusive privilege of retailing Country Spirit of Strength not exceeding 25° U. P., obtained from the distilleries at Uran and Bhandup:	
	1. In the Vada Taluka.	
	2. Do. Bhiwndi Taluka.	
	3. Do. Kalyan do.	
	4. Do. Shahapur do.	
	5. Do. Murbad do.	
	6. Do. Karjat do.	
	7. Do. Jawhar State.	Monday, the 12th December 1887.
(b)	Farm of the exclusive privilege of retailing Mowra Spirit of Strength not exceeding 25° U. P., obtained from the distilleries at Uran and Bhandup, and Toddy Spirit of Strength not exceeding 25° U. P., obtained from the local public distillery of the Taluka or Mahal concerned:	
	8. In the Salsette Taluka.	
	9. Do. Bassein do.	
	10. Do. Mahim do.	
	11. Do. Dahanu Subha, exclusive of the Umbargaon Mahal.	
	12. Do. Umbargaon Mahal.	

It is optional with the Tenderers to tender (a) collectively for all the farms in the district, (b) separately for each of the above specified farms or (c) for the whole or a portion of each of the following groups:—

Group No. I. .. .. .. Farms Nos. 1 to 7.
Group No. II. .. .. .. Farms Nos. 8 to 10.
Group No. III. .. .. .. Farms Nos. 11 and 12.

The final disposal of the Tenders will rest with the Commissioner of Abkari, who will have full power to reject all Tenders, or to accept the Tender which he considers most advantageous to the public interests.

The person whose Tender is accepted shall, within one week after the Commissioner's decision has been communicated to him, deposit with the Collector, a sum in cash or Government securities, endorsed to the Collector, which, added to the deposit of Rs. 1,000 made at the time of the Tender will be equal to the amount which may be fixed by the Commissioner of Abkari at the time of accepting the Tender, and he shall execute, on a stamped paper of proper value to be paid by him, an agreement binding himself to conform to the conditions of the license to be issued to him by the Collector. If he fails to do so, the deposit already made will be forfeited, the Commissioner's decision, accepting his Tender will be cancelled and the Commissioner will come to a new decision on the Tenders already received or call for further Tenders or dispose of the Farm in some other way.

Forms of Licenses and counterpart agreement and a description of the revised arrangements sanctioned can be seen at the offices of the Collector of Thana and of the Commissioner of Abkari.

The rates of tree tax for the nineteen months and of the maximum selling price of liquor and still-head duty are given in the following table:—

Names of Taluka.	Revised rates of tree-tax as sanctioned by Government for nineteen months from 1st January 1888 to 31st July 1889.		Mowra Spirit. Excise per gallon.		Mowra Spirit. Maximum selling price.				Toddy Spirit. Excise per gallon		Toddy Spirit. Maximum selling price.			
			25° U. P.	60° U. P.	25° U. P.		60° U. P.		25° U. P.	60° U. P.	25° U. P.		60° U. P.	
					Per gallon	Per dram.	Per gallon	Per dram.			Per gallon	Per dram.	Per gallon	Per dram
	Cocoanut and Brab.	Date and Palm.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	As. p.	Rs. a.	As. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	As. p.	Rs. a.	As. p.
Salsette	Rs. 16	Rs. 8	2 0	1 0	3 8	1 2	1 12	0 7	1 0	0 8	3 14	1 3½	1 15	0 8
Bassein	16	8	2 0	1 0	3 8	1 2	1 12	0 7	1 0	0 8	3 14	1 3½	1 15	0 8
Mahim	16	6½	2 0	1 0	3 8	1 2	1 12	0 7	1 0	0 8	3 14	1 3½	1 15	0 8
Dahanu Subha	12	4½	2 0	1 0	3 8	1 2	1 12	0 7	1 0	0 8	3 14	1 3½	1 15	0 8
Jawhar State	12	4½	the same rates as the rest of the Thana District.											
Umbargaon Peta	8	3	1 8	0 13	3 4	1 1	1 8	0 6½	0 8	0 5	3 16	1 2½	1 13	0 7
Rest of the Thana Districts, viz:— Kalyan, Bhiwandi, Shahapur, Wada, Murbad, Karjat	14	4½	2 0	1 0	3 8	1 2	1 12	0 7	No toddy spirit to be sold.					

Thana, Collector's Office, 8th December 1887.

Collector of Thana.

PIANOFORTES

SCHIEDMAYER'S, Stuttgart.

ROENISCH, Dresden.

COLLARD AND COLLARD,

PLEYEL AND WOLFF, Paris.

KAPS, Dresden.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

SELECT TOILET REQUISITES.

SOAPS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH POWDERS, &c.	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	RAZORS AND STROPS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
PERFUMES,	POMADES,	CLOTHES BRUSHES.

Theatrical make-up Sundries, Grease Paints etc., etc.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, 35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

(OPPOSITE VICTORIA TERMINUS.)

THE OPERA BOUFFE,

BURLESQUE & COMEDY Co.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

SATURDAY, 10TH DECEMBER 1887.

Toole's Great Success: a New and Original

Dramatic COMEDY, in 3 Acts, entitled,

THE BUTLER,

BY

MR. & MRS. HERMAN MERIVALE.

Box Plan now open at Messrs. Soundy & Co.

COMING BY THE SPECIALLY CHARTERED P. & O. s.s. "KHIVA" FROM COLOMBO.

CHIARINI'S GRAND CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE OF TRAINED ANIMALS.

RETURN AFTER SEVEN YEARS' ABSENCE TO BOMBAY.

WILL EXHIBIT ON THE ESPLANADE,

JUNCTION OF HORNBY AND CRUICKSHANK ROADS.

Entrance on Cruickshank Road.

COMMENCING ON OR ABOUT TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13.

UNDER BRAND NEW MAMMOTH PAVILIONS, made in New York City, of enormous size, to canopy the manifold attractions of this the most gigantic and most tremendous Show ever brought to Asia; requiring an area of 60,000 SQUARE FEET OF GROUND ON WHICH TO EXHIBIT.

PERFECT AND BRILLIANT ILLUMINATION.

Performances will be given EVERY EVENING. Doors open at 8, commencing at 9.

Afternoon Performances on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Doors open at 3, commencing at 4.

☞ This is the LARGEST and best SHOW ever brought to India.

THE ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS

Has an established reputation of being one of the very best that travels, and will present many

NOVEL, PLEASING AND SENSATIONAL ACTS, AND SIGNOR CHIARINI'S GRANDLY TRAINED HORSES OF ROYAL WORTH.

And also includes this time a Troupe of JAPANESE FROM THE MIKADO'S OWN ROYAL THEATRE,

THE MENAGERIE

CONTAINS A COSTLY COLLECTION OF

Noble Specimens of the Animal Kingdom. Ponderous Den of Royal African Lions, exhibited by the Lion King, who enters the Den. Ponderous Den of Royal Bengal Tigers, exhibited by the noted Tiger Hunter from India, Mr. James Frame, who enters the Den. Living Emus, Birds of colossal size from Australia. Living Educated Performing Ceylon Elephants. Zebus, or the Sacred Cattle from India. School of Educated Dogs. Jockey-Riding Monkeys. Living man-eating Crocodiles from the River Nile, Egypt.

MIGHTY YEZO BEARS.

Recently of the Zoological Gardens of Tokio, the Capital of the Empire, which were presented to Signor Chiarini by His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan. One of the Bears is the largest ever in captivity. 2,000 And weighs over 2,000 lbs. (English weight,) 2,000.

CHIARINI'S CELEBRATED CIRCUS BAND will give a Grand Free Out-door Concert for one hour at the Band-Stand in front of the Entrance to the vast Pavilions, before each performance commences.

Prices of Admission will be duly announced.

FRANK G. WILSON, Advance Agent,

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned for the Construction of the remaining portion of the SECOND FLOOR of the EAST WING of the CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant. For further particulars apply at the Office of the Undersigned.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 7th December, 1887.

NOTICE.

THE attention of Chemists and Managers of Dispensaries in Bombay is DRAWN to RULES 4, 6 and 37 of the Rules under the Opium Act, 1878, published at page 704 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, of 4th June, 1885, Part I.

The word "Opium" as used in these rules includes also Preparations or Admixtures of Opium and Intoxicating Drugs prepared from the Poppy.

It is illegal to possess more than ten tolas of any description of Opium without a License from the Collector. It is also illegal to retail Opium (which includes selling it in medical preparations) without a License.

Persons who ought to have taken out Licenses but have omitted to do so are hereby warned that after the 2nd of January next the Opium Act and the Rules under it will be strictly enforced against them.

J. Mc. L. CAMPBELL, Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay.

Customs House, Bombay, 7th December, 1887.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of COCOANUT and KEROSINE OILS, for Twelve Months, say, January to December 1888.

The Quantities required per Month are—

Cocoanut Oil, about 40 cwts.

Kerosine Oil, about 50 cases or 400 gallons.

To be delivered free on Railway wagons, Waree Bunder, Bombay. Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tenders for Oil" will be received by the Bombay Agent at his Office, Treacher's Buildings, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on 15th December 1887.

The Successful Tenderer will have to deposit Security of Rs. 500 for the due fulfilment of his Contract.

The Conditions of the Contract can be obtained at the Bombay Agent's office.

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. C. BURDER, Bombay Agent, H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Rys. Co., Ld.

Treacher's Buildings, Fort, Bombay 7th December, 1887.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of Bombay will be held in the Municipal Offices, on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following Business:—

1. Letter from the Secretary to Government, Political Department, forwarding copy of a Despatch from H. M.'s Secretary of State for India, stating by the Royal Command, that Her Majesty read the Papers (forwarded by H. E. the Governor-General in Council) reporting the measures taken in India in celebration of the 50th Anniversary of Her Majesty's Reign, with great interest, and that Her Majesty daily appreciates the devotion and loyalty of all those who took part in the proceedings of the 16th February last.

2. Consideration of Letter from Government forwarding copies of Government Resolution No. 659 C. W., 1882, P. W. D., dated 19th of November 1887, on the Report of the Committee appointed to report on the subject of the future extension of Bombay, and asking that Government may be favoured by the 15th of January next, with the views of the Corporation on the several recommendations made by the Committee.

3. Sanction to be asked, as recommended by the Town Council to the sale to the Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck, for the site of a New Church of the following portions of Municipal land lying to the south of the Victoria Gardens, Parel Road:—

1936 square yards, or thereabout, of reclaimed land at the rate of Rs. 7 per square yard.

2962·28 square yards, or thereabout, of unreclaimed land at the rate of Rs. 3 per square yard.

4. Resolution of the Town Council in reference to the Corporation's Resolution passed on 24th November last regarding the more accurate registration of births, to the effect that the Council, having considered the points involved in this proposal, came to the conclusion that as the matter will necessitate considerable correspondence between the Commissioner and Government, it will not be practicable to complete the inquiry for some time. The Council will, therefore, inquire into the subject when the Budget Estimates for 1889-90 are under discussion and the Acting Commissioner agrees that in the meantime he will communicate with Government.

5. Letter from Messrs Crawford and Buckland with reference to the Resolution of the Corporation passed on the 24th November last to the effect that if Female Medical Education forms part of the Estimates placed before the Corporation under the auspices of the Director of Public Instruction there seems to be no reason why a grant for the promotion of Female Education "within the limits of the City," should not be made, but that with reference to the question of the Establishment of Stipends and Scholarship it must be borne in mind that Municipal expenditure has to be voted annually, and that it is not competent to the Corporation to vote a grant for more than one year in advance.

6. Sanction to be asked, as recommended by the Town Council, to the advance of Rs.1,00,000 from available balances to provide for the cost of Stock Fittings for the Water Works, to be sold to private persons, under the new By-laws. The cost to be adjusted as the fittings are sold.

7. Letter from Mr. Muruldhar Cutchoo, dated 29th ultimo, complaining of the state of the Agripada locality, and praying that roads, water service and other sanitary improvements may be introduced thereat, adding that the Municipal Executive authorities to whom representations have been directed by him have not yet taken any action in the matter of his application.

8. Letter from Mulchand Ruttanjee, dated 6th instant, complaining of the action of the Assessment Department in regard to the beating of a Ratakee.

By order of the Chairman.

H. WYNFORD BARROW, Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secy., Town Council.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, December 7, 1887.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. KIRBY HALL on or about 10th Jany. 1888.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

PASSENGERS can book through to LONDON overland

S. S. ASTON HALL on or about 20th Jany. 1888.

S. S. WORSLEY HALL on or about 10th Feby. 1888.

THESE STEAMERS have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers. For further particulars please apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO. Agents.

Bombay, December 7 1887.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the CORPORATION, as already advertised, will be held here on THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW, Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secy. Town Council.

Bombay, Municipal Corporation Offices, 7 December, 1887.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY WANTED. Salary Rs 500 per mensem, rising by annual increments (for fully approved service) of Rs. 50 per mensem to a maximum of Rs. 800 per mensem. Applications, with COPY of testimonials, to be sent to

G. MANSON, Secretary.

7th December 1887.

NOWROZJI FARDUNJI TESTIMONIAL.

THE CEREMONY of UNVEILING the BUST of the late Mr. NOWROZJI FARDUNJI, C.I.E., will be PERFORMED by the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. MANDLIK, C.S.I., at the Framji Cowasji Institute, on SATURDAY, the 10th December, 1887, at 5-15 p.m.

V. N. MANDLIK,
VURJEEVUNDASS MADHOWDASS,
SORABJEE S. BENGALLEE,
SORABJEE RAMGI,
NANABHAI R. KANGA,
Members of the Committee, N. F. Testimonial.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY, INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

FROM the 17th to 31st December, 1887, both days inclusive, First and Second Class RETURN TICKETS available on the return journey TO REACH BOMBAY up to MONDAY, the 16th January, 1888, will be issued from any station in Bombay to Palunpur, Ajmere, Nasirabad, Neemuch (via Ajmere), Jeypore, Delhi, Ferozepore Cantonment, Agra Fort, Mutra Cantonment, Kosi Kalan and Rewari at a FARE AND A THIRD, and *vice versa* from the above stations to any station in Bombay.

II. If desired by holders, Return Tickets from Bombay to Delhi will be available for return via Agra or first to Agra and return via Delhi.

III. Passengers proposing to start from Bombay between the 20th and 26th December 1887, are advised to register their names at the Traffic Manager's Office, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

I. O'CALLAGHAN, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 5th December, 1887.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen-Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of WISHVANATH GOVINDJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant Deceased.

SORKABAI (widow of PANDURUNG SOKAJEE) and DHAKUBAI (wife of VITHULLA SOKAJEE ANJEE) the Surviving Executrixes in the said Will...Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any Interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.

Witness, Lyttelton Holyoake Bayley, Esq., Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 2nd day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, in the Fifty-first year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJEE, The 2nd day of December 1887. Messrs. MANSUKHLAL & DAMMODER. Petitioners' Attorneys.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st Jannary, a desirable BUNGALOW, on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, lately vacated by J. Donald Esq. Rent Moderate. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJI., House agent.

2, Hornby Row.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the most desirable BUNGALOW, at Breach Candy, lately vacated by G. Cotton, Esq. For rent and other particulars apply to.

P. BYRAMJI., House agent.

2, Hornby Row.

ELIGIBLE BUILDING LAND AT BYCULLA.

TO BE LET, on fifty years' Lease, in convenient Plots, the FRONT COMPOUND of the Bombay Education Society's Press Property at the junction of Clare and Parel Roads and opposite the Byculla Railway Station.

MR. J. ROACH, Building Contractor, 83, Khetwady Back Road, is appointed to show the Plots and furnish particulars to the intending Lessees.

TENDERS, stating annual rent (per square yard) offered may be forwarded to the HONORARY SECRETARY at the Office of the Society, or to CAPTAIN WALSHE, Clare Road, Byculla.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.

SITUATED close to the Bunders and Sassoon Dock, where all Mail Passengers and Troops embark and disembark, thus avoiding the weary drive across the City, so trying to invalids after the sea voyage. It is within five minutes' drive of the Railway Terminis at Victoria and Colaba, and within five minutes' walk of the chief business houses in the Fort. It commands the finest Sea Views and Landscapes of any Hotel in Bombay, and is open on all sides to the Sea Breeze.

It is furnished throughout in first-class style WITH SEPARATE SUITES OF ROOMS FOR FAMILIES OR BACHELORS.

The Cuisine is under the supervision of an English *Chef* and is specially suited for Europeans.

CHARGES MODERATE.

For terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER, APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS

INCLUDING

THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION,

BY

DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.

With coloured and other illustrations.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

PUBLISHED BY

MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

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BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.

CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.

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Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

NEW STATIONERY,

CAN BE HAD AT

The Bombay Gazette Office,

16, ESPLANADE,

(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP—Albert size, extra double thick	8 0	per ream
Do. do. do. Blue	8 0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8 0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY REP—Queen's, extra double thick	7 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, large octavo	7 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP—Albert size	7 0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, octavo	7 0	„
THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5 8	„
SUPER CREAM LAID—Double thick, large 8vo	5 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—Queen's, extra thick	5 0	„
THICK SATIN SUPERFINE CREAM LAID—Albert size	3 0	„
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2 8	„
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2 8	„
SUPERFINE CREAM LAID Note-paper	2 8	„
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2 8	„
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. S,"	2 0	„
CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. S," a serviceable sheet	1 8	„

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP, to match "Albert"	1 4	per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY, BLUE REP.	1 4	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match Queen size	1 4	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1 4	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match octavo note-paper	1 4	„
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match "Castle" note-paper	1 0	„
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match large octavo of same quality	1 0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match Queen size, extra thick	1 0	„
"VELLUM," strong, thick, unglazed, to match Imperial Vellum note-paper	2 2	per 250
CREAM LAID, Court Shape to match Thick Satin note-paper	1 4	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4 12	per 1,000
CANADIAN BUFF, No. 7	3 12	„
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4 8	„
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4 8	„
"MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4 4	„
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3 4	per 100
"QUALITY J," Superfine Cream Laid	3 0	per 1,000.
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3 0	„
RAILWAY BUFF	2 0	„
"ADVERTISER," No. 4	1 14	„
"SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above	1 12	„
"SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1 10	„
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1 8	per 250
"GLOBE, O," extra large square Envelope	1 4	„
VALUABLES.—Handmade Envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon inside, very strong Envelope	1 8	per 100
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0 8	„

STATIONERY.

IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match	2 8	each.
"APSLEY" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0 12	„
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1 0	„

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE."

Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

FOR SALE.

PURE HIGH-CLASSED NILGIRI TEAS.

ORANGE PEKOE	at Re. 1	per lb.
PEKOE SOUCHONG	at As. 10	„
PEKOE DUST	„ 10	„
SOUCHONG	„ 6	„
CONGOU	„ 4	„

Apply to the Manager, GLEN MORGAN, Ootacamund.

HURJIMULL AND CO., INDIAN JEWELLERS AND SHAWL MERCHANTS,

HAVE always on hand a large and varied stock of Gem, Gold and Silver Jewellery; a collection of old and rare Indian Coins; fine Colombo Stone Brooches; Diamond and other Precious Stones Jewellery; Startout Gold Albert's and Necklets; Indian, Chinese and Japanese Curios, &c., &c., all the above suitable for Xmas and New Year's Presents. Jewellery made to order in any design, and patterns. Quotation Orders promptly executed. Price Lists free.

ADDRESS:—

RAMPART ROW, AND MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

RE BARTON AND CO., Ld., IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that any Person or Persons having any CLAIM against BARTON & Co., Ld., are required to send in their Claims within one month from this date, after which no Claims can be recognised.

G. W. BAKE, Liquidator, Barton & Co., Ld.

28th Apollo Street, Bombay, 8th Dec. 1887.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are INVITED for the execution of certain Works at MIDDLE GROUND BATTERY.

2. All information can be obtained at the office of the Undersigned.

3. Sealed Tenders which must be accompanied by a sum of Rupees Two Hundred, as earnest money, will be received on MONDAY, the 12th instant, up to 2 p.m.

4. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Capt., R. E., Ex. Engineer, B. Defences.

Defences Yard, Mazagon, 3rd December, 1887.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS

RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS, at a fare and a half, will be issued between any two Stations on this Railway from SATURDAY the seventeenth of December 1887, up to the thirty first of December 1887, (both days inclusive), available for the return journey up to and including Monday the sixteenth of January 1888.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1st December 1887.

SALE OF FANCY AND PLAIN NEEDLEWORK AND EXHIBITION OF MRS. JARLEY'S (LIVING) WAX-WORKS,

In aid of the Building Fund of the Home for the Poor in Mazagon,

On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, December 9th and 10th,

AT THE TOWN HALL, FORT.

At the Sale there will be a large and varied selection of Fancy Articles, suitable for Christmas Presents, amongst which will be specially noticeable a beautiful

COLLECTION OF DOLLS, of all sizes, and prices.

All sorts of Needlework, China Glass Toys, Indian Ornaments, and Curiosities, and Warm and Useful Clothing for rich and for Poor,

Admission 8 As. Children under 12 and Servants, 4 As. Subscribers to the Home, Free. Hours from 3 to 8 each day.

And on Saturday, December 10th, from 10 till 2, for Purdah Ladies only.

In addition to the other Stalls there will be a Flower Stall, a Refreshment Stall, a Book and Picture Stall.

Christmas Cards may be had at the Book Stall.

Special arrangements will be made to enable Purdah Ladies to visit the Bazaar on Saturday, December 10th, between 10 A.M. and 2 P.M.

All those assisting at the Bazaar will be distinguished by a tri-coloured bow on the left breast.

PROGRAMME.

Friday, December 9th	.....	Bazaar opens at 3 p. m.
Do. do. 9th	.....	Mrs. JARLEY'S Wax-work begins at 6-30 p.m.
Saturday, do. 10th	.....	Attendance of Purdah Ladies from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Do. do. 10th	.....	Bazaar opens at 3 p.m.
Do. do. 10th	.....	Mrs. JARLEY'S Wax-work, at 5-30 p. m.

E. PRIDGEON.

F. MURAGLIA & Co.

MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.

Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

IMPORTERS of Marble in blocks and slabs and every kind of marble work. Tiles of all description for entrance halls and verandahs, ornamental and glazed tiles for furniture, walls, baths and other materials for decoration.

Execute any work in sculpturing and decorating Branches.

SOUTHERN MAHARATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE Chief Engineer and Acting Agent is prepared to receive tenders for the Purchase of the undermentioned Machinery:—

One Horizontal Stationary Engine (single cylinder) 12 Horse, by C. D Young and Co. In good order.

One Cornish Boiler, single flue, adapted for burning coal or wood, tested up to 80lbs. per square inch, on 9th February 1881, since which date it has been used only for one week. Working pressure 40lbs. per square inch.

2. One Ten-ton Stationary Crane, bed plate broken, otherwise in good order.

3. One Steam Road Roller, by Aveling and Porter, Rochester, Kent. 2 large Rollers, each 5 ft 6 in by 1 ft 8 in and 2 small Rollers each 4 ft 8 in by 1 ft 8 in. Engine (10 Horse, single cylinder) is separated from Roller and has been used for some years for driving machinery. Rollers and frame require putting together.

4. One-bar Rolling Machine, of an obsolete pattern, disconnected and incomplete.

5. One Blast Fan, diameter of fan 4 feet, size of wings 14 by 9, second-hand.

6. The above Machinery can be seen by intending purchasers at the Mysore State Railway Locomotive Workshops, Bangalore, on any day during working hours.

Tenders should reach the Agent's Office, Dharwar, not later than 2nd January 1888.

J. G. LINDSAY, Col., R.E., Chief Engr. & Actg. Agent.

Dharwar, 24 Nov. 1887.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

BRIDGE PLANT, &c., FOR SALE.

THE boring-apparatus used in sinking the caissons of the Hooghly (Jubilee) Bridge, diving apparatus, buoys, anchors, chains, and other mooring tackle, self propelling heave-up boat, Appold's centrifugal and Worgan's pumps, donkey-pumps, 3 to 7-H. P. pumping engines, iron punts, timber travelling gantry to lift 12 tons over-head, travelling crab to lift 12½ tons, steam and hand winches, vertical and 25-H. P. portable boilers, 20-H. P. semi-portable engine, teak-wood boats, dredgers, hydraulic jacks 20 and 100 tons, screw-jacks, jetty crane with steam winch to lift 10 tons, jetty with boat and girder gangway, steam pile-driver, small steam-hammers, Oregon and other spars and poles, rail-trusses each 74 feet long, semi-circular angle-iron trusses each 28 feet over all, split driving pulleys, concrete-boxes, screw-cutting lathes, drilling-machines, saw-bench, iron tanks each of 4,000 gallons capacity, smith's hearths, blocks, bolts and nuts, ¼ and ½ inch plain and stud chain, cold-sets, cup-sets, hot-sets, and side-sets, dollies, flog ging, bolting-up, and riveting hammers, drift pins, rymers, swages, tongs, and other tools, small riveted and rolled girders, iron piping, pulleys, steel and iron rivets and washers, wire rope and rope stoppers, angle, flat round, square, and plate iron, &c., &c.

Also two sets of timber-preserving apparatus, more or less incomplete, comprising horizontal engines, boilers, and other fittings.

For further particulars apply to CONTROLLER of STORES, East Indian Railway, Calcutta.

D. W. CAMPBELL, Agent.

Calcutta, November 23, 1887.

FOR SALE.

THE occupancy right of 832 acres of AGRICULTURAL LAND, being part of the Government Farm, near Bhadgaon, in the Khandesh District.

With a view to develop technical education in Agriculture, Government having decided to reduce the area of the abovenamed farm, the following lots are offered FOR SALE.

1. The North Farm, 352 acres of land, hitherto under pasture and 189 acres under tillage, assessed at Rs. 397 or Rs. 1-13-8 on the whole per acre.

2. The South Farm, 153 acres of pasture and 55 of well tilled land, assessed at Rs. 190 or Re 1 per acre.

3. The Home Farm, 33 acres assessed at Rs. 85. On this plot are situated the Farm steading bungalow and offices.

The land is valuable agricultural land. It is 5 miles from the Galna and 10½ from the Pachora station. Its whole area is capable of irrigation from the Jamda Canal. The locality is healthy. The land under pasture is of the finest black cotton soil of the neighbourhood. Its clearance for cultivation is easy. Much of it yields heavy cuttings of grass and may be classed as first rate Kuran. The land under cultivation has been well farmed and well manured. It produces rich crops of the best staples of Khandesh cotton, wheat, and oil seeds and if irrigated, sugarcane, chillies and tobacco.

Fuller details will be given in print on application to the Director, Land Records and Agriculture, Poona. A map with details of the fields composing each lot may be seen at his office or at that of the Superintendent of the Farm, who will afford every facility for inspection. Sealed tenders will be received by the Director of Agriculture, Poona, up to the 15th January after which date the undersigned will decide to accept the highest offer or to put the property to auction. In the latter case further notice will be given to all tenderers and to the public.

H. R. COOKE, Acting Collector of Khandesh.

Poona, Dec. 5, 1887.

KHUNDALA HOTEL.

A NEW HOTEL OPENED since 1st October by the PROPRIETORS of the EGUTPOORI HOTEL, in a large, commodious and comfortable Bungalow, situated on an elevated site and commanding a charming view all round. Apply to

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Khundala, 8th Sept. 1887.

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		Rs.
1.	Very dark Brown Water MARE, 16 hands, 7 years, well bred and handsome. Passed R. A. Charger, but has lost one eye. Very quiet, up to weight and a fast trotter	300
2.	Set R. A. APPOINTMENTS by Peak, good as new	140
3.	DOUBLE BRIDLE do. do.	20
4.	HUNTING BREAST-PLATE and MARTINGALE, do. do.	12

Apply to Lieut. G. S. ROUPELL, R. A., Camp, Ahmedabad.

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CONTAINS RECIPES for making favorite INDIAN DISHES, the directions being worded plainly and simply so that the merest novice in the art of Cookery may prepare the Dishes. Amongst many others will be found receipts for making Christmas Sweets, such as Cellons, Coloured Almond Sweets, Christmas Sweets, called Mossapow, delicious Christmas Cake, called Boul da Portuzal, Christmas Honeycomb Cake, Christmas Puddings and Plum Cakes, Mango Preserve, Guava Jelly and Cheese, Hulwas, Tamarind Fish, Balchow, Mango Chutney, Curries.—Apply to

Mrs. FRED BREWIN, Mazagon, Bombay.

NOTICES.

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THE SALE of WORK at the Church Mission House in aid of the Church Missionary Society's Girls' School, Girgaum, will be continued until THURSDAY, the 8th instant.

The BAZAAR will be OPEN from 10 a. m to 9 p. m.

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MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.

CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

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PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS, case of 4 dozens ..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS do, 8 do. ..... „ 2-12 „

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THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15. Barrels of 100 lbs. Rs. 14.

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NO. 18—VETERINERY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moore's Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Dreaching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

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A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Gold Crystal-faced Keyless ..... Rs. 50
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Commission on purchases and sales ..... } ¼ per cent.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Sale of Work for All Saints' Community, Cumballa Hill, 3 to 7 p.m.
Fancy Bazar, Mission House, Girgaum, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday :—Cervin (s), from Shields.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Govino (s), for Marseilles ; China (s), Port Said ; Mobile (s), Persian Gulf ; Akbar (s), Chittagong ; Bangalore (s), Mauritius ; Titania (s), Trieste, &c. ; and Eden Hall (s), Liverpool, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Govino, Eden Hall and China left the dock yesterday.

THE BOMBAY HOMŒOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in the institution during the month of November 87 was 606, consisting of 292 males, 171 females and 153 children, out of which 438 were Hindoos, 119 Parsees, 53 Mussalmans and 5 other castes, the daily average being 237.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at the morgue, Cammateepoora, touching the death of a Hindoo labourer named Sackia Jeeva, Deceased, while passing along Abdool Raimon Street, suddenly dropped down and died. A verdict to the effect that death was the result of heart-disease was returned.

A SPORTSMAN'S OPPORTUNITY.—A correspondent writes :—About a month ago, a leopard put his appearance in the island of Dharavi, which has caused consternation and panic in the villages of Utan, Dongri and Gorai, where a number of cattle have been killed by the brute. The inhabitants are afraid to move abroad in distant and hilly parts of the villages, for they have no fire-arms to defend themselves with.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J.J. Hospital, touching the death of Luxmee woman, aged 25 years. The deceased on Tuesday morning had a quarrel with her paramour regarding some money matters. On the same afternoon she was found lying in her room in an unconscious state, apparently suffering from the effects of opium. She was then removed to hospital, where she died about three hours after admission. A verdict of suicidal death by opium was recorded.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—The following is a report of cases prosecuted by the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals during the week ending the 3rd inst :—Horses.—Sores on body 3, sent to hospital 1, sent to Pinjrapole 1, warned and discharged 1. Bullocks.—Sent to hospital 3, lame 16, sore neck 6, tumours on neck 1, emaciated 4, brand on leg 2, sores on body 1, overloaded 5, goading 1, sent to Pinjrapole 1.—Total number of cases 46.

A NATIVE WORK OF ART.—A very valuable album, prepared by Mr. Moolchand Kashiram of Surat for a Kattywawar Prince, was exhibited at the Municipal office yesterday afternoon. It is really a very beautiful specimen of native art, and was much admired by those who saw it. The cover is of ivory, and on the one side the outer rim is of solid gold and the inner one of silver, the whole being exquisitely carved, On the other side, the work is inlaid by ebony and sandal wood, with some rich carving exhibiting scenes from the Hindu mythology. Mr. Mulchand is the person who had prepared the Jubilee casket for the Bombay Municipality.

A WONDERFUL CHEMICAL.—Messrs. Cooper, Madon and Co. have received the new wonderful chemical "Saccharine," a soluble preparation containing 50 per cent. pure Saccharine and 50 per cent. of the solvent Bicarbonate of Soda. This chemical will, it is thought, eventually take the place of sugar in campaigns for armies on the march ; and will be used by all travellers in remote districts where sugar is a necessary but cumbersome article of consumption. So great is the intensity of the sweetness that at first it actually produces a taste of bitterness (a sort of complimentary taste) on the tongue, but five grains of it will sweeten a cup of tea.

A FEMALE THIEF.—Dhondee woman was yesterday charged by Constable Grayhurst, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with stealing sundry gold and silver ornaments and articles of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 786, the property of Seeta woman, from her residence at Cowasjee Patel Tank Road, on the 24th ultimo. The accused was an inmate of the complainant's house. On the date in question, during the absence of the complainant for a couple of hours, the accused opened her box and abstracted the ornaments and wearing apparel and decamped with them to the residence of her mother at Rutnagherry. Here she remained some time, but returning to Bombay was arrested by the police. She had at the time the greater portion of the stolen property in her possession. The remainder was subsequently recovered from the accused's mother with whom she had left it. Pleading guilty to the charge the prisoner was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Inspector Dillon yesterday placed a Bania named Runchordass Dunjee, before Mr. Ryan on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of jewellery worth Rs. 5,090, the property of another Bania named Shamjee Chepsey. From the complaint made to the police by the owner of the property it appeared that the latter left for Cutch Mandvie a month ago and before his departure left a box containing jewellery worth about Rs. 6,000 with the accused for safe custody. On his return he sent a man for the box of jewels, but the accused refused to give it up until the complainant himself came for it. When the complainant eventually did call for the box the accused stated that he had broken it open and had pawned most of the jewels. His reason for doing so, he said, was that he had speculated largely in grain and had lost nearly all his money. The police stated that the accused had lived most extravagantly, having kept a carriage while he was only receiving a salary of Rs. 25 a month, and it was not true that there had been any speculations. A remand was granted and the case was adjourned for a week.

THEFT OF GOVERNMENT HIDES.—Mr. Ryan yesterday concluded the case in which Inspector Butterfield charged Nathoo Dallo, *bhungy*, with stealing, and two shoe maker with receiving several hides, the property of Government, which had been stored in the Arsenal. The facts of this case have already been reported. In defence one of the shoemakers, who is a Government pensioner, averred that the hides had not been sold to him, but had been left near his shop, and he knew nothing about them. The first accused, who stole the hides which he took out of the Arsenal by hiding them in a basket used in his work so that the sepoys allowed him to pass without examination, readily pleaded guilty to the charge. Mr. Ryan remarked that he had no doubt that the accused had been committing thefts in the Arsenal for a long time past. In conveying these remarks to the prisoner the Court interpreter by mistake asked the prisoner how long he had been committing thefts of this kind in the Arsenal. Prisoner (promptly) for a year. (Laughter.) Mr. Ryan quite believed that and passed on him a sentence of eighteen months with hard labour and on the other men his Worship passed sentences of twelve months each.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE INCOME-TAX.

THE *Bombay Samachar* says :—Every day there is a growing probability of an increase in the income-tax, in order to meet the increasing expenditure on the defence works of India. People have already been thrown into deep anxiety by the rumour of increased taxation. We think that instead of resorting to such a measure, the Government should try to curtail their heavy expenditure, and to revive the import duties on Manchester goods. As is well known to every one, the duties had been repealed by the English Government simply with the object of keeping the Lancashire manufacturers in good humour. The repeal had been made to serve the ends of party, and their restoration would only be an act of justice to the tax-payers of this country.

THE MADRAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The *Jame Jamshed* says :—The pupils that have been turned out at the Madras Agricultural College complain of the want of encouragement from Government after they have been taught the science of agriculture at this institution. We think the students ought not solely to look to Government appointments for their salvation. If they have any means, they should turn farmers on their own account, and thus teach the peasantry around what could be done by employing civilized methods of cultivation. The Government, too, may well encourage some of the more promising among these students by granting them large pieces of land, a nominal rent for a certain number of years, and by lending them the implements which are in use in civilized countries. The benefit to the country at large would be very great. There will be an increase in the number of the class of educated and intelligent farmers, the ignorant ryots will have an opportunity of seeing with their own eyes the benefits of an improved method of tilling the soil, and they will be willing to send their own sons to the Agricultural College, a new field of enterprise will be opened to the youths of this country, and above all, the general improvement in the mode of cultivation will eventually increase the prosperity of this country and add greatly to its revenue.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE following among other matters were heard at a sitting of the Court before the Acting Chief Justice yesterday :—

RE PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.—Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs Balkrishna and Dikshit, for Lilladhur Javerchund, a creditor, applied for an adjournment of the hearing of the petition for nine months on the grounds stated in an affidavit made by his client. His Lordship said the hearing had already been adjourned three or four times. Mr. Starling replied that the adjournments were granted because the insolvent was trying to compromise with his creditors, and also for the purpose of enabling insolvent to amend his schedule. There was now no chance of a compromise, and the learned counsel was instructed to apply for an adjournment. It appeared that the insolvent filed his schedule in July 1886. Mr. Starling read the affidavit of his client, which stated that a sum of Rs. 35,000 was due to him on the security of shares of the Electric Light Company, deposited with him by the insolvent. Insolvent had been trying to compromise with his creditors; and only one creditor would not come to any terms, and the opposing creditor had therefore instructed his solicitors to apply for an adjournment. A notice of the application had been served upon the insolvent and the other creditors; and the insolvent had no objection to the adjournment. His Lordship remarked that the schedule was filed by the insolvent on the 17th July 1886, and Mr. Starling's client had done nothing during that period. Mr. Starling asked for an adjournment for three months if the period of nine months was considered too long. He said his client was quite justified in waiting for such a long time, as a compromise was likely to be effected. His Lordship refused the application, as no ground had been shewn for granting it. Mr. Mankar, for an opposing creditor, asked for the costs of his client who was required to attend that day. His Lordship refused the application for costs.

RE BHICAJEE GANESH.—Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, moved absolute the rule granted by his Lordship on the 21st September last. His Lordship asked whether this was the case in which a clerk filed a false affidavit as to service effected by him upon the insolvent, and in which an order was made for a rehearing. Mr. Russell, who appeared for Pallonjee Ruttonjee, contractor, said the rule called upon the insolvent to show cause why the order made on the 7th September last for his discharge should not be revoked.

The opposing creditor was unable to be present at the hearing of the matter when the discharge was granted. The insolvent, who appeared in person, represented that he had no money to engage counsel and to file an affidavit in reply. His Lordship made the rule absolute, and ordered the case to be put in the opposed cases list.

RE THOMAS BERNARD COULSON.—Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE COWASJEE DHUNJEEBHOY.—Mr. Sunjana, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for an interim order, stating that it was refused on the last occasion on the ground that the insolvent had done nothing. Now he had done all he could and had served fresh notices upon the creditors ; and the learned counsel was instructed to renew the application. It was granted.

RE DEWKURN HURJEE AND ANOTHER.—Mr. Dhairyavan moved absolute the rule granted by his Lordship on the 5th August last, requiring the creditors to prove their claims within two months ; or, in default, to show cause why their names should not be removed from the list of creditors. The Official Assignee asked his Lordship to adjourn the matter until the first Court day after the Christmas vacation, as some of the creditors had not been served with notices of the rule. The Court adjourned the matter until the 11th January.

RE CHARLES SNELLING.—On the application of Mr. Mankar, the usual rule *nisi* for a discharge was granted to the insolvent.

RE VASHWANTRAO ATMARAM.—Mr. Dhairyavan, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for a rule *nisi* requiring the creditors to show cause why satisfaction should not be entered upon the schedule under section 87 of the Act. The only creditor was the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank. The schedule was filed on the 9th February last, and the insolvent got his discharge on the 21st April. His Lordship granted the application, making the rule returnable within a month.

RE HURGOVUNDAS BHUGWANDAS.—Mr. Mankar applied for leave to serve notices upon the creditors ; and the application was granted.

RE DEVIDAS SHIVRAM KUPURWANI.—The insolvent came up for his discharge. He was insolvent twice before ; and his liabilities in 1871 were Rs. 1,98,000, and again in 1879 they amounted to Rs. 1,07,668. His Lordship punished him on this occasion by adjourning his discharge for one year.

DISCHARGES.—The undermentioned insolvents were granted their discharges :—Jamsetjee Rustomjee Antia ; Kalidas Kutchra Khatri ; Ramchunder Janardhun Dharudhur ; Hassum Canjee Khoja ; Luckman Vellee Lohar and others ; Sultanali Ibrahimjee Bora ; William Charles Dowmai ; Syed Mahomedsha Aminsha and others ; Juga Mukan Surti ; Dinshaw Burjorjee Mehta ; Sunderrao Bhow Runjit ; and Abu Hajee Essa Rungari.

SUGGESTED REFORMS IN INDORE.

DEWAN BAHADUR R. RAGOONATH RAO, Minister of Indore, has just submitted his Administration Report for 1886-87 before his departure for Madras. In his concluding remarks the Dewan Bahadur makes some excellent suggestions to his Highness the Maharajah for the improvement of his State. He says :—

The cesses imposed on ryots being oppressive should be abolished : that owing to the fall of opium prices land-revenue settlements have become very heavy, and should be revised with some liberality ; that irrecoverable arrears of land-revenue operate mischievously upon the well-being of the ryots, and should therefore be remitted, as a contented and prosperous peasantry adds to the strength of the State more than additional regiments that four Amins be appointed at Indore, Rampura, Nimar and Nimawar with no judicial powers ; that the heads of the Public Works, Medical and Educational Departments should be Europeans, and the subordinate places under them be occupied by natives of ability and experience ; that a mechanical engineer and lady teachers and doctors must be entertained in the State service ; that to make the services in the State really efficient an idea of permanency should be infused into them, and hence a proclamation is necessary to the effect that none shall be dismissed without due inquiry and trial, and that none shall be appointed to posts without a qualifying test being insisted upon and that the Accounts Department requires reorganisation. The Dewan Bahadur says that if these and other similar arrangements are introduced in the State, then only will the State be governed well, and the happiness of its subjects be insured.

A HYDERABAD DISPUTE.

THE *Deccan Times* says. :—There is likely to be trouble with reference to the Minister having attached the Pagah property of the late Jamadar Mahammed Shakoor. Rightly or wrongly, the Nawab Khurshed Jah is said to be wroth about it, and considers the Minister's action an infringement of his rights. We hear that it is not unlikely that the matter will be carried to the Government of India. In continuation of this our contemporary says :—

The following information has come to hand, and we consider it a duty to give it to the public :—The deceased left two sons between whom, as is not uncommon in Mussalman families, there was a good deal of distrust and bad blood. The younger on the very day of the decease of his father took steps to oust and supplant the elder. As Nawab Khurshed Jah was away in Bombay at the time, his son Nawab Zaffar Jung would ordinarily be considered the present head of his household, but it was not to him that this worthy brother and dutiful son throught proper to appeal. If we are correctly informed, he went straight to his Excellency the Minister, who accepted his petition and promised him immediate support There were not wanting responsible officers to respectfully point out the danger of illegality and the incompetence of Government to interfere in the matter at that stage. Slowly yielding to their better knowledge, our informant tells us that Asman Jah resolved not to send the Government troops, but his own Aaigah troops to reinstate his protege by force of arms. Nawab Khurshed Jah, it appears, was communicated with, and his reply by telegraph was to meet unconstitutional force by force if necessary, Nawab Zaffar Jung, we are also told, at this stage of the matter wrote to Nawab Bhashir-ud Dowlah that the action already taken had to a very great extent put his father's retainers beyond ordinary control, and he took the opportunity to repudiate all responsibilty for the results, whatever they may be, which the circumstances might eventuate in, for they has been brought about without any consultation or communication with him. But reminded of the possession of higher powers the Minister was able to avoid all exuse for blohed by changing the character of his action and appearing as the Prime Minister of the State instead of as a Paigah noble. Orders accordingly were issued for the withdrawal of Nawab Bashir-ud-Dawlah's troops and directions were given to the Kotwal to take possession of the deceased Jemedar's property. Although the order was given nearly a week ago, we are told it has not been yet executed, and while the residence of the Jemadar is defended inside by Khurshed Jah's men, the place is closely invested by the city armed police. So far both sides have been content to watch each other, but it is difficult to say what unforeseen spark may set fire to material so inflammable.

BENGAL.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 26th of November there were 218 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 26·2 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 244 deaths, and the death-rate was 29·9 per thousand. There were no deaths from small-box, 11 from cholera, 77 from fevers, 21 from tetanus, and 5 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified :—2 Non-Assistics, 2 Mixed Races, 160 Hindus, 50 Mahomedans, and 4 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks :—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending the 26th of November was 218, against 249 and 235 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 122. There were 11 deaths from cholera, against 11 and 7 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 48. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 77 and 29 respectively, against 82 and 12 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 26·2 per mille per annum against 35·2, the mean of the last five years. .

ALLEGED CAUSE OF THE LATE FIRE ON BOARD THE B. S. HUTTON HALL.—The Port Commissioners for the town of Calcutta charged Daniel Arthur Cronnie, chief officer of the B.S. Hutton Hall, under rule 42 of Act 12 of 1875 (Port Commissioners' Act), with having, on or about the 5th day of November last, smoked a lighted cigar in the 'tween decks of the said vessel, then lying at Prinsep's Ghaut moorings, and also under Section 285 of the Indian Penal Code, with doing an act so rash and negligent as to endanger human life, or likely to cause hurt, or injury, to wit, taking a lighted cigar into the 'tween decks of the above vessel at the aforesaid time and place, where the vessel was loading jute. The hearing of the charge was commenced on Saturday at Calcutta before Mr. Reilly. Mr. Upton prosecuted on behalf of the Port Commissioners, while Mr. McNair defended. The soilcitor for the prosecution said that accused was arraigned on two charges, which were very serious. On the 5th November at 2-30 p.m. he was seen smoking in the 'tween decks, and, considering that the vessel was being loaded with jute, it was exceedingly dangerous that he should have so acted. Had it been an ordinary case, the Port Commissioners would not have added the charge under the Penal Code. The offence was a far more serious one than merely contemplated under the Port Commissioners' Act. If the witnesses were to be believed, and he would submit that there was conclusive evidence, accused should be convicted under the Penal Code. It would be proved that accused, while under the influence of liquor, had been smoking his cigar in the immediate vicinity of such an inflammable and combustible cargo as jute. Drunkenness was, however, no excuse for such an offence. It would be shown that, on the 5th of November, a bale of jute was discovered burning in the hold ; then, again, four bales of jute were also found burning on the following day, and these were put away in a different part of the vessel. The police experienced considerable difficulty in investigating the circumstances under which the fire was caused on board, and hence the delay in prosecuting this case. It might be in the recollection of the Court that the disaster to the vessel detained her in port nearly a month. A considerable quantity of the cargo, consisting wholly of jute, was burnt in the 'tween decks. After several witnesses had been examined the case was adjourned.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

A SALT INSPECTOR IN TROUBLE.—Mr. Walter George Edwards, an Assistant Inspector,in the Salt and Abkari Department, was on Thursday last charged before Colonel Macdonald Smith, Chief Presidency Magistrate, by Mr. J. A. P. Sneyd, the Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue, Central Division, with criminal breach of trust by a public servant, in that he, on or about the 27th September last, and on two other occasions, had defrauded the Government out of three and a half tons of salt. Mr. Barclay, Government Solicitor, appeared on behalf of the prosecution ; and Mr. James Carr defended the accused. The case is proceeding.—*Mail*

POLICE BUNGLING.—The *Bungalore Spectator* says:—The case of bungling by the Madras Police occurred the other day, which is certainly most discreditable to those concerned. A dealer in snuff in Madras was in the habit of leaving the key of his shop, after locking it at night, with a neighbour, his servant calling for the key early in the morning, opening the shop and having it in order before his master's arrival. About ten or twelve days ago, the servant called earlier than usual for the key, and when the snuff dealer entered his shop, he found his servant missing, as also thirty one rupees from the till. A couple of days afterwards the snuffman heard that his servant was in Bangalore, and he accordingly came down here in search of him. The day of his arrival he, with the aid of the local Police, searched for the rogue in vain, and concluding that he was not in Bangalore he went to the Railway Station the same night, with the intention of returning to Madras. While waiting for the train, who should he see come on to the platform but the very thief he was in search of, and he handed him over to the Police. The man was taken before the District Magistrate of the station, Mr. E. Hewetson, who remanded the prisoner, and the Madras Police were communicated with to send an escort to take the prisoner to that city. Meantime the complainant had returned to Madras. And here comes the bungling. A telegram was received by Mr. Hewetson, from the Commissioner of Police at Madras, stating that there was no complaint against the man, and directing that he be released. But in due course the Post brought him a written communication from the same authority as the telegram, and confirming the same. The prisoner was accordingly released. It subsequently transpired that the Head-Constable at Madras, to whom the snuff man made his complaint, for some reason, best known to himself, reported to his superiors that the man said he had no complaint to make, which proved to be false. The snuff man finding no steps being taken to bring his servant down from Bangalore and prosecute him, moved the Police authorities, when the Head Constable's conduct came out. A warrant was issued for the complainant's servant, and Inspector Jay Singh, who detected the thief in the Commercial Street robbery case came up from Madras yesterday morning to execute it. The thief however, made away from Bangalore for Salem few a days ago, and is not likely to allow himself to be caught in a hurry again.

BURMA.

THE SHOWY DAGON PAGODA.—According to the *Rangoon Times*, the gilding of the showy Dagon Pagoda is causing much strife among the Burmese. Two of the elders came to blows on the platform some days ago, and instituted criminal proceedings. Another case, arising out of the gilding operations, is fixed for hearing shortly. Moung Myat Zan, one of the leading Burmese traders of Edward's Street, an Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, and a man of unblemished character and reputation, complains he has been defamed by an article in the *Burma Herald* in the vernacular. He has therefore summoned its editor and printer.

THE SWA RIVER BRIDGE.—Some difficulty has been experienced in forming a temporary passage for material and ballast trains over the Swa River, about 23 miles on the Tonghoo-Mandalay State Railway, in consequence of the bridge having been swept away by the flood. At the closing of the rains another bridge, which had been constructed on piles, had also been carried away. This has now been remedied ; the rapidity with which the requisites were despatched from Rangoon having, we learn, enabled the Engineers to construct another, by means of which work has again been resumed on the Mandalay line—*Rangoon Times.*

BEARDING A LION IN HIS DEN.—A notorious character named Catchick, stands charged with theft and personating a police officer. It would appear that he got admittance to the European head constable's quarters in Mogul Street, where he managed to walk off with one of head constable Schade's uniform coats and having thus armed himself, he proceeded to Boogalay bazaar,where he donned the coat and passed himself off as a police officer, attached to the Mogul Street guard, but he had not proceeded far when he was arrested by a serjeant from the Moingla guard. This young man has already passed upwards of 10 years in jail, and has scarcely been three weeks out of jail. *Ibid.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 6th December, 1887.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·955
Temperature of the Air	76·9
Wet Bulb Termometer	66·3
Dew Point	60·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·588
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)..	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·5
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	68·1
General Directions of Wind*.....	NE, ENE. NE. NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	270

* From midnight to midnight.

PRESERVERS for the Eyes, protects them from Heat and Glare, from Rs. 2. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

REMARKABLE CAREER OF THE SON OF A KING.

THE discovery (says a Boston dispatch) that Dr. Grant, the bigamist, who died last April in the House of Correction, in East Cambridge, was none other than Dr. Lewis Contri, a natural son of Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, has aroused a sensation. From the time of Grant's arrest at Clayton, N. J., early in March for swindling Miss Lucy Torrey, of Cambridge, out of 20,000 dols., until he breathed his last his lips remained sealed as to who and what he was before he figured in the criminal records of the State. His last words were—"The world shall never know me as I was." Now, however, the curtain which separated the double personality rolls back revealing an astonishing career.

Dr. Contri was born in Austria, but was the natural offspring of Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, and Archduchess Adelhird, of Austria. He was born in 1842, two months before Victor Emmanuel and the Archduchess were united in marriage. This unfortunate circumstance rendered him a natural child only. Victor Emmanuel was at that time King of Sardinia, and did not succeed to the throne of Italy until 1861.

The aspiration of the young Prince to the throne of Sardinia led to his being exiled by his father, the King, and a sojourn of some years in Paris Dr. Contri, otherwise Dr. Grant, came to America, and in New York City he met and married the first of his many wives—a German girl named Louise Boden Miller. In 1861 he enlisted in a New York regiment, and made a good record as a soldier.

AMONG THE FAIR SEX.

It appears that while engaged in battle Dr. Contri became separated from his command. Before he knew it he found himself comfortably installed in Richmond, and while there became acquainted with Miss Virginia Saunders, a niece of Jeff Davis. Their acquaintance soon ripened into love, at least on the part of the young woman. They were thrown very much together during the siege, and the young man took every occasion afforded to endear himself to the object of his affections. The young German girl was for the time forgotten by him in his desire to completely captivate the young Southern beauty. She did not forget him, however, for when she found he had deserted her she made application for divorce, and procured it on the ground of neglect and desertion.

Hardly had peace been declared before Contri married Miss Saunders and fled with her to Canada. They resided in Montreal but a few months when his bride died. He returned to the States, arriving in Boston in the spring of 1866, when Fenianism was at its height. He espoused the "cause," and was among the first to enroll himself in the rank-and-file then preparing for a raid upon Canada. When the Fenians left Boston he filled the position of colonel.

After several other women had been deluded by the adventurer, and he had served a two years' term in Sing Sing, the State prison of New York, for bigamy, he quietly left the country, returning to Europe for the purpose, as he expressed it, of disposing of some property which he held there in his own right. During his residence with Dr. M'Sheehy's folks at East Boston, he was in constant communication with nearly all the countries of Europe. What his letters contained his wife never knew. One thing was certain, he bore no great love for his brother Humbert, the legal successor to the throne of Italy. He repeatedly said that it was his right, and that if every one had his due he should be the next king of Italy, being, as he claimed, born under promise of marriage and since that marriage was shortly after consummated, he, not Humbert, was the legal heir to their father's right.

ASSUMING THE NAME OF GRANT.

King Victor Emmanuel died in 1878, and was succeeded to the throne by his son Prince Humbert. Dr. Contri was at that time absent in Europe, but as to the nature of his doings there no one appears to know. The next heard of him was in London, where, under the name of Dr. Grant, he advertised as a specialist, and lectured extensively on mind curing. Becoming once more involved in trouble with the opposite sex he returned to the United States, where he learned that Mrs. Jane Delaney, of Boston, the only woman whom he acknowledged as his real wife, had secured a divorce from him soon after he abandoned her. It was while out upon a lecture tour that he first met and married the woman who is known as Kate Roy, his alleged sister. Together they conspired to "do up" the large watering places of the country. In the summer of 1884 Dr. Contri and his "sister" were at Old Orchard Beach, Me., under the name of Dr. Perry. He claimed to be an extremely wealthy Englishman with untold possessions in Austria. The woman he passed off as his sister also possessed "great wealth." Among the visitors to the Beach was a Miss Emma Kaney of St. Thomas, Canada, whom he married in "short order." He secured 50,000 dols. from her, and then left her to mourn over her mistrust in man. He proposed to a number of other ladies, and in short came so near marrying a Mrs. Williams, a rich widow of Kennebunk, Me., as to be engaged to her. The timely interference of friends fortunately saved her. At Revere Beach he laid siege to the heart of Miss Riddle, of Manchester, N.H., proposed to her and was rejected.

NUMEROUS MATRIMONIAL VENTURES.

From 1885 to 1887 the doctor's matrimonial ventures were almost too numerous to mention. In August, 1885, he married Miss Lucy Torrey, of Cambridge, and a month later deserted her, taking with him her whole fortune. This venture proved to be worth about 20,000 dols. to the Italian Prince, a sum which he soon disposed of. After that affair Dr. Grant went into hiding in Clayton, N. J., where some time previously he had purchased a comfortable little farm. Having had a residence at Cambridge once, it is very probable that he knew all about Miss Torrey. Detective Ducey, of Cambridge, got upon his track, and after some very skilful detective work arrested him at Clayton, N. J., early in March. He was taken back to Cambridge and committed to the House of Correction to await his trial. On the 26th of April he died, and, as he supposed, so also the secret of his past.

That Dr. Contri and Dr. Grant were one and the same person has been established beyond a doubt by parties who knew the doctor and his former character only too well. His many widows must be pleased to know that they have been married to an Italian prince.

LEPROSY.

THE register of the Royal College of Physicians has sent out the following "Leprosy Committee Report," adopted by the College last July :—

The committee appointed by the College to consider the communication from the Colonial Office on the subject of leprosy, having given the questions contained in that communication the most careful consideration, now submit their report to the college. The committee are quite aware that there is much difference of opinion respecting the communicability of leprosy, and that many colonial practitioners and inhabitants do not concur in the views expressed by the College in their report in 1887. The committee are of opinion that if there be any element of contagion in leprosy they are not more to be dreaded than are those in the case of syphilis, which is not commonly considered to justify compulsory segregation on the part of those affected. The committee believe that leprosy is not contagious in the conventional sense of the term, but if at all is only so in low degree, and under exceptional circumstances. The committee are of opinion that a further investigation into some of the more recondite points respecting the pathology of the disease would confirm or remove any doubt that may still remain as to the question of communicability and they therefore recommend that the Government should institute such an investigation as this College might direct and report on to the Government when completed. While the committee do not believe compulsory segregation to be justifiable, the encouragement of leper asylums or houses properly regulated they consider most desirable, such asylums not to be regarded as prisons, and so arranged as not to prove foci for intensifying the disease ; but as refuges where kindness, care, and enjoyment of the simple though necessary conditions of a healthy life would be ensured. In this direction the committee strongly recommend State interference and assistance.

THE CLYDE CHALLENGE FOR THE AMERICA'S CUP.

THE Secretary of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club has forwarded to the secretary of the New York Yacht Club an official withdrawal of the challenge made through that club by Mr. Charles Sweet. It is stated that the chief reasons why Mr. Sweet and his supporters have withdrawn from this challenge is owing to the new conditions under which future matches are to be sailed. The challenger, it seems, must give nine months' notice of the particulars of his yacht, while the holders can up to the last day place any yacht they choose to complete against the challenger's yacht and can give or refuse time allowance for difference of size. Mr Sweet's intention was to build a 60-ton cutter, and the understood intention of the New York Yacht Club at the time was that a similar yacht would, be built in America, which, if larger, would as in all racing matches, give the usual time allowance. By the new rules there is a clause giving the committee power to run the yachts on level terms, or restrict the time allowance. This resolution is considered tantamount to stopping all farther racing for the America's Cup. It is believed that Mr Sweet will still build his cutter, and race her on the English and Scottish coasts.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT ON THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

MR. BRIGHT sends to the *Birmingham Daily Post* the following copy of a letter which he has addressed to Lord Kilmorey in reply to his letter to the *Times* which appeared on the 18th of October :—

"ONE ASH, ROCHDALE NOV, 11.

"Dear Lord Kilmorey,—I cannot undertake to discuss at length the propositions made in your recent letter to *The Times*, but I may say something of my views on the Irish land question. I do not agree with those who are saying so much about the dual ownership, as if there is great importance in that phrase. The Land Act of 1881 and the Land Courts have given 15 years' leases to the tenants at a rent fixed by the Courts during the period of 15 years. To me there seems no reason why under these leases landlord and tenant should not live in as much harmony as they have lived in past times under ordinary leases in Ireland and as they live now in Great Britain. The difficulty arises not from dual ownership but from the agrarian and revolutionary agitation which has been created and continued since the passing of the Government Act of 1881. But for that agitation I believe the Act would have given a large measure of contentment and tranquillity in Ireland. As to further legislation, I cannot see the reason for any sweeping measure of purchase. The Act known as Lord Ashbourne's Act makes it easy for buyer and seller, tenant and landlord, to transfer a farm from one to the other ; and thus whenever it is desirable to be done tenants will gradually become owners, and the Irish ownership of land will become more extended and secure. I am told the transaction or transfer is more slow and tedious than it ought to be, but surely this may be remedied and the process of replacing present owners by tenants may go on at the same time in all parts of the country. The idea of buying up or buying out the proprietary class seems to me monstrous, unnecessary, and unjust. There are hundreds many hundreds of proprietors in Ireland who do not wish to be bought out. They would prefer to retain possession of their ancestral mansions and estates, and have no wish to seek homes in Great Britain or elsewhere. For Parliament to insist on compulsory sale would be to gratify the disloyal leaders in Ireland. They wish to get rid of the proprietary class, and then they say, and perhaps they believe, they could unite the whole of Ireland in hostility to England. To get rid of the proprietors will be to establish a wholesale system of absenteeism, and to make the Chancellor of the Exchequer the great receiver of the rents from the great all-Ireland absentee estate. Is it possible that any sane statesman will consent to such a scheme or offer to Parliament and the country so wild a policy as that involved in it? I have no affection for the system of landlordism as it has presented itself in too many cases in Ireland. I have condemned it and urged its reform in speeches in Parliament and on public platforms in England and in Ireland so far back as 30 years ago. I have said there could be no security for landed property in Ireland until land as a property was made free of sale and purchase by a radical change in our laws affecting its sale and purchase and tenure. I have suggested means by which this great reform might be effected, but I have never held the opinion that Government should step in and banish the landlords and make all tenants into owners, if not at the cost, yet at the risk of the Imperial Exchequer.

"I am of opinion that enough has been done. Lord Ashbourne's Act is a measure sufficiently extensive and effective. Under it, by a gradual and safe process, the desirable change may be made. As it succeeds in different parts of the country it will naturally extend itself according to the opinions and interest of landlords and tenants, and from year to year Parliament may vote additional sums to carry out the transfer policy so far as success may justify its extension. Proceeding in this manner it will not be necessary to involve the Imperial Exchequer in dangerous risk or in contest with tenants or baronies or Poor Law unions, nor will there be any need to take security for its advances or an addition to duties on Irish imports, as has recently been proposed. The process of transfer will go on at a moderate speed, and it will be seen how far the tenants who have become owners are willing and honest in the payment of the rents they have engaged to pay. There will also be less danger of any widespread combination to throw upon the Imperial Exchequer the enormous cost which any failure of the plan of a general and compulsory sale and purchase may or might involve.

"It is curious to witness the rashness with which some statesmen, members of Parliament, and public writers and teachers in newspapers rush in and seize upon and accept schemes so wild and unnecessary as are now proposed for the settlement of the Irish land question. I was before them all in pointing out the evil and the remedy. My remedy had in it the character of moderation, and if the Government will act upon it the result will not fail, and they will not involve themselves in difficulties the magnitude of which they cannot measure. Let them learn something from the fate of the monstrous plan proposed by Mr. Gladstone, which, I suspect, no one but himself and two or three of his colleagues ever approved, and which now almost every man is willing and eager to condemn.

"You will see that I am against that wild scheme. I think Parliament has gone far enough. I am for moderation in this question. I would not decree the banishment of all Irish proprietors, nor would I make my friend Mr. Goschen the universal absentee proprietor and rent collector for the whole of the landed property of Ireland.

"Forgive this too long letter, and

"Believe me very truly yours

"John Bright.

"The Earl of Kilmorey, Mourne-park, Newry, County Down, Ireland."

A NEW AND WONDERFUL BEVERAGE

IF the prophecies regarding the beneficient services of certain preparations of the Kola-nut are realised, an unspeakable boon will be conferred on millions of the human race. For many years it has been extensively used as an excellent beverage and sacred symbol in the interior of Africa ; but now its properties have every reason to be far more extensively utilised. From the information lately communicated to the F Agricultural Association by Sir John B. Thurstan, it seems that a marvellous discovery has been made of the varied qualities which this nut possesses. By the employment of some of its preparations a wonderful advantage may be soon experienced, in not only social, but national importance.

UNSURPASSED AS A "PICK-ME-UP."

Kola-nuts were originally found in the western territories of Africa ; and at some of the garrison towns situated on the coast the soldiers became aware of their peculiar property. They found by experience that in a case of extra-imbibing of ardent spirits the chewing of these nuts wrought a marvellous cure. The nauseous headache so well known to the delinquent in the morning after being overtaken by the wiles of Bacchus the evening before was, as by a fairy's charm, entirely removed. The workmen's wife, when she found that her husband had been drinking "kill the carter" in some low grog shop on the Saturday night, cleared his head on Monday morning by making him swallow some of the nut-paste. The natives have found out that they can, by chewing the nut during heir potations, counteract the stupefying effect of alcohol. Some who have used the nut-paste as a "pick-me-up" assert that, while removing the nausea, it gives them quite a "skunner" at the smell of whisky. Not only does this charmer dispel the indescribable squeamishness which bad spirits alone give, but it removes the irritating desire for a "morning" to keep the stomach hearty. What a blessing to many if this property of the nut were available ! If a man happened to take more than was good for him, though "o'er all the ills o' life victorious," he not only could have at hand "the per fect cure, but he would not return to spirituous stimulants for some considerable time to come. What a boon to humanity if such were the case ! No greater blessing could come in this country, which pays its principle taxes by its "dr

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED,—A Senior PRESS READER. None but competent men need try. Apply to MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, on Malabar or Cumballa Hill, a Furnished HOUSE, moderate rent. Apply to "C.," *Bombay Gazette*.

JUST OPENED! Last evening, a Choice Assortment of best 'Xmas Cards brought by the s.s. Peshawur. Prices from 1 Pice to Rs. 4-8 each. Inspection Solicited.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

BUY your 'Xmas Tree Toys and Presents at SHROFF BROTHERS and see what Percentage you save. Hundred of Novelties to select from SHROFF BROTHERS.

THE MASONIC BROTHERHOOD.—The NEW JUBILEE MEDAL, which should be worn by all Masons, in neat case. Rs. 25.
THORPE & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

JUST ARRIVED,—Silk Sock Suspenders, Re. 1-12; Shirt Sleeve Suspenders, Re. 1; Scarf Adjusters 1" Patent Spring Collar Studs, Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 3 each. Solitaires, Rs. 8-8 and 9-8 per pair.
THORPE & Co.,
General Outfitters, Rampart Row.

DRESSING GOWNS.—A Large Choice just to hand. Tweeds, Fancy Flannels, White Turkish, Oxford Cloth, from Rs. 11-8.
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THE PALL MALL HAIR CUTTING SALOON and TOILET CLUB for Ladies and Gentlemen. Hair and Beards Cut and Brushed by Machinery. Toilet Requisites and Theatrical Articles. 73, Esplanade Road.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.—Christmas and New Year's Presents at strictly wholesale price N. B. DANIELA & Co., Tea Merchants, 27, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY CARLTON CLUB SMOKING CONCERT, FRIDAY, the 9th instant. Members with their friends are invited to attend.

WANTED Engagement by a Young Man 21, Intelligent and Trustworthy, as Private Secretary, in short, as Factotum. No objection to travelling anywhere. References, if required. "*Orient*" care of this paper.

MRS. LEAVITT, of Boston, U. S. A., will lecture at Framjee Cowasjee Hall, on THURSDAY, the 8th Dec., at 5-30 p.m. Subject: "Race Degeneration." Mr. Budrooddin Tyabjee will preside. Other lectures to be announced. Mrs. Leavitt is a member of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Association.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—I have stayed in the Hotel, and have great pleasure in stating that I have never lodged so comfortably before in many Hotels I have stayed at in Bombay. The Proprietors and their Servants seemed anxious to do all in their power to make Lodgers comfortable in every way. A very good Table is kept, and the Charges extremely Moderate. Proprietors are particularly obliging and courteous gentlemen.—Sd. H. B. J., Colonel, Staff Corps.

JACKSON'S FAMILY HOTEL, Jabalpur. Established eleven years. Carriages can be supplied to and from Marble Rocks.

ARISTON MUSIC CARDS to select from over 2,300, at Rs. 10 per dozen. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, PUDDINGS and MINCE MEAT—Orders are being REGISTERED at PEARCE'S, 7, Church Gate Street.

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POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-class Upper-storied Hotel. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

'XMAS PRESENTS.—Beautiful Pearl Necklets, Indian Made, Rs. 350 to 450. S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

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REAL SWISS CURTAINS, a few pairs just unpacked in handsome designs.
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RUSSIAN and GERMAN LESSONS by a Teutonic-Russian Diplomaed Teacher. Highest References. Address, care of SIGNOR PEDRAZA, Meadow Street.

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JUST LANDED, ex s. s. BRINDISI, a Consignment of Ewen's Celebrated Toilet Soaps for sale at Maker's Prices. Apply COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, Forbes Street.

SEWING MACHINES.—Our immense stock to select from, of all the Best Makers, the Latest Styles and Descriptions. Satisfaction Guaranteed. GEYER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—A Choice Collection from the Leading London Publishers, in all Styles, to suit every taste, at prices from 3 Pice to Re. 1-4 each. BOMBAY TRACT and BOOK SOCIETY.

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LESSONS in ENGLISH and ELOCUTION, in classes or in private, at 36, Hornby Road, 2nd floor. Apply between the hours of 6 and 7 p.m. APARTMENTS TO LET at same place. Two, three, or four large rooms.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL—LIKE ITS PROTOTYPE.—The Best. No low pitched, ill-ventilated Rooms so common here. Extensive Views, including the Bombay Sea. Near Gymkhana, Cauroh, &c.

REGIMENTAL and CLUB COLOR FLANNELS, Silks Sashes, Mufflers, Jerseys, Ties, Belts, &c., and to any design to order and a large selection always in stock.
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PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fancifull Articles in Silver, Electro and Gilt-ware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

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MANAGING CLERK REQUIRED for a SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, not enrolled, (Parsee preferred) able to draw Pleadings, Bills to Counsels, and with some knowledge of Conveyancing—Address, stating age, experience, salary required, to "A. C. S." Post office, Madras. References given and required.

PACKAGES containing one dozen assorted CHRISTMAS GREETINGS sent to addresses Upcountry on receipt of money order; price from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25. *Bombay Gazette* Office, 16, Esplanade, Fort.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS.—The newest artistic designs of Christmas Greetings, on Porcelain, Velvet, Satin and Card, just received from the best Houses in London, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 16, Esplanade, Fort.

CHRISTMAS BON BONS, Sweets, Raisins, Figs, Currants, Chocolate Creams, Chocolates &c., EARLE, Church Gate Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.
5 cases colored prints.
1 " Cashmere cloth.
1 " colored woollen cloth.
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3 bales grey dhoties.
9 " grey shirtings.
On account of the concerned ex s s. Coromondel:—
H. H. B. 320,—1 case S. W. damaged brown half hose.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, Dec. 8, 1887.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.

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MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C. B., writes:—
I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 7.

AT last evening's quotation of 101⅞, Consols in London show no change; but Indian Sterling Loan at 102½ had recovered ¼ per cent. of its late fall. Silver, according to Reuter, was still worth 43 15-16d. per oz; but Rupee Securities had advanced ½ per cent. at £69⅜ for Fours, and £72½ for 4½ per cents. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 108. An extra sale of Council Bills on Calcutta is reported, say Rs. 4,80,000 at 1s. 4⅛d.—a price which shows an advance of 1-32d. on the rate obtained at the allotments last Wednesday.

The Copper market in London appears to be in a somewhat excited state. Braziers' Copper is quoted £2 per ton higher at £70, while Wallaroo is called unquotable.

Wheat continued firm in tone yesterday, but prices show no change in any description. Among the Mincing Lane markets Linseed and Rapeseed were both firm, and in Calcutta quality of the former there was a further rise of 3d. to 6d. per quarter to arrive. The latter was unaltered in value. Coffee was firmer and Middling Plantation had moved up 2s. per cwt. to 90s., Medium Mysore however remaining unchanged at 88s. per ton.

Cotton in Liverpool was easier, according to Reuter's telegram last evening; but the greater ease did not affect spot prices, which come unchanged, nor the quantity of Cotton sold, which was the same as on the preceding day at 10,000 bales, the proportion of Surats sold, however, at 800 bales, was much smaller. The arrival market was—as it always appears to be—quiet, and Americans were 3-64d. lower for December-January, and 1-32d. down in other positions, excepting February-March, in which the decline was 1-64d. only. The Imports were rather heavy at 36,000 bales.

This morning the market opened steady; probable sales 10,000 bales again; and Imports 25,000 bales.

The spot price in New York yesterday declined 1-16, say to 10¼ cents.; and in Futures for April there was a fall of 5 points, at 10·63 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 37,000 bales, which is again heavy compared with last year's figures. A comparison of the arrivals this season with those for 1886-87 and 1885-86 now gives the following results:—

	1887	1886	1885
Tuesday's Receipts	37,000	30,000	43,000
Three days' do	136,000	129,000	133,000
Since 1st Sept. do	3,370,000	2,827,000	2,792,000

There has not been much doing in our local market to-day, the advices to hand from the ruling markets, as above chronicled, not having been of a nature to stimulate business. Quotations may be called at closing a Rupee lower for most descriptions of the New Crop; but dealers have shown upon the whole a steady feeling, and buyers of "Fine" Bengal, for which almost alone any enquiry has been felt from exporters to-day, have not been able to get on at Rs. 174 per candy. There have been sellers of "Fully Good" Bhownuggur for May delivery at Rs. 203, but Rs. 195 for "Good," Rs. 205 for "Fully Good," and Rs. 216 for "Fine" have been quoted for April. In ready new Cotton a few hundred bales of Bengal have changed hands at Rs. 172 to Rs. 175; and some Khangaum at Rs. 211 to Rs. 213 per candy. Of Old Stuff the Mills have taken 450 bales of Dharwar, at Rs. 186-7; 250 bales of Compta, at Rs. 161-5; and Khandeish ginned, at Rs. 115 to Rs. 172 per candy.

Wheat.—Some business is reported as usual in old Ek-Dani at previous rates; but the forward market is dull, and Delhi No. 1 and Red Delhi are quoted 3 to 6 pies lower.

Seeds.—*Linseed* is firm and half an anna dearer for ready old at Rs. 6-2-0 to Rs. 6-3-6 per cwt.; bold Seed of the new crop is also 6 pies higher for April-May contracts at Rs. 6-1-9 per cwt. Under the influence of enquiry from European shippers Gingelly Seed has advanced 2 as per cwt. both for White Cawnpore and Allahabad, at Rs. 7-8-0 and 7-6-0 per cwt. respectively.

Freights have shown an upward tendency, and ready rates for Cotton to the United Kingdom, and all cargo to Continenal Ports, may now be quoted at 18s. to 18s. 9d. per ton. A steamer is said to have been fixed for January loading at 18s. 9d. per ton. April business is reported to have been done for Marseilles at 20s. 3d.; and for Antwerp some ready cargo has been booked at 18s. 6d. per ton.

Exchange has been steady at a further advance of 1-16d. both in Bank Bills and 3 months sight. Credits influenced partly by the news of a continuance of firmness at Calcutta, and probably also in anticipation of the result of the Council biddings in London to-day. A fair business has been done in Bank Bills at the enhanced rate; but Private Paper has not come out at the advance. Credits for December are quoted at 1s. 5 3-32d. for all this month, and at 1s. 5⅛d. for next year. Bank demand for delivery after the current month 1s. 4 15-16d. to 1s. 4 31-32d.; and for ready:—

Bank Bills on demand. 1s. 4 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .. 1s. 4⅛d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight. 1s. 5d.	"
Credits " " ... 1s. 5 1-16d. to 3-32d.	"
Francs " " ... 18·0½.	"

Government Paper has further declined 3-16d. per cent. to-day for Four per cents. at our closing quotation of 98⅝ for cash, in an inanimate market. A lakh was reported to have been sold for the account by a Bank at 98⅝ in the earlier part of the day, and the rate thereafter drooped 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. 4½ per cent. Paper is nominally unchanged at 102½.

Shares.—We cannot report any increase in the volume of business, which continues small, and confined chiefly to Mill scrip. Prices of this have been rather irregular to-day, and against a rise of Rs. 25 in Manockjee Petit and Rs. 4 in Leopold shares, we must place a decline of Rs. 5 each in Imperial, Oriental, and Ripon. Bombay-Burma shares have advanced Rs. 52 for the first issue, and Rs. 10 for the second.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 pct.	792½
Bank of Bengal	43,000	500	all	10 do.	890
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	710
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	80,000	100	all	17½ do.	445
National Bank of India	37,320	$125		5 pct.	118xd
		250			

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs: 0	975
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,030
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,975

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	–	£100	–	–	£1

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld	£1,000 / £ 750	200 / 150	200 / –	} 10 / 7 p.ct	199 / 140
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	154
Bapty Co., Ld.	525		185	nil.	90
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-3p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	11 p.c	495
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct.	190
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 2	93
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2,659
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 5	665
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	–	–	5 p.c.	100½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	–	3
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	–	500
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	–	–	–	–	–
Geyer & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	67
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	500	100	40	...	41
Kaiser-I-Hind Coal Mining Co., Limited	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	Re. 1
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	42,000	25	25		11
Kemp & Co. Ld.	500	250	250	...	190
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	300	175	Rs. 26	350
Napier Hotel Co.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	80xd
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	115
Pearse and Co., Ld.	5,000	20	20	8 p. c.	18
Port Canning Co.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 19	45
Phillips & Co., Ld.	8,000	500	1,000	Rs. 19	235
Soundy & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	103
Telephone Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	99
Treacher & Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	81
Thacker & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1,220
Western India Flour Mills	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	300
W. M. Mody & Co.	600 / 1,000	125 / 200	125 / 200	all / 11 p	75 / 185

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS

BAHR—December 1, at the Royal Botanic Garden, Shibpur, the wife of Halfdan Bahr, of a son.
BRAWNING—December 1, at Mangalore, the wife of W B Browning, Surgeon, 31st L I, of a son.
CARDEW—November 30, at Somastipur, Tirhoot, the wife of H M Cardew, of a son.
HARRIS—December 3, at Bangalore, the wife of Surgeon F W H Davie Harris, Medical Staff, of a son.
RAWSON—December 2, at Courtallum, the wife of E C Rawson, Madras Civil Service, of a son.
THOMSON—December 1, at Lahore, the wife of Robert George Thomson, C S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WILKINSON—MARTIN—December 3, at the Cathedral Madras, F H Wilkinson, Madras Civil Service, to Grace E Martin, daughter of Major E M Martin.

DEATHS.

LLEWHELLIN—December 1, at Rajaputtee, Chupra, of bronchitis, Gladys Mary, infant daughter of Pearce and Frances Llewhellin, aged 13½ months.
SMITH—November 26, at Dhubri, Lower Assam, Jane Theresa, the wife of Mr C S Smith, Sub-Assistant Superintendent Government Telegraphs.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1887.

It is satisfactory to learn, in the interests of Imperial Defence, that the fortifications of Aden have, under the impulse of recent agitation on the question of the defence of our coaling stations, made marked progress. The heavy guns with which they are to be mounted are still at Woolwich—if indeed they have yet been cast—but the works themselves are well advanced, and another year will probably see the work completed. It is a pity that as good an account cannot be given of the project for the dredging of the harbour of Aden. That, however, is still a project and nothing more. The India Office, the Supreme Government, and the Government of Bombay, are at one in admitting its necessity, and it was decided more than a year ago that it should be carried out. But here the matter for the present ends, and the harbour of Aden is still undredged, and people are beginning to ask how much longer the work will be deferred. But Aden has something more to complain of than the fact that the authorities are even slower in carrying out a good intention than in arriving at it. Recent representations which the local Chamber of Commerce have made, first to the Resident and then to the Government of Bombay, show that there is a good deal in the methods of administration followed on the rock which at all events has not the approval of the only body in the place which is capable of giving voice to public dissatisfaction. The grievances which have been brought forward resolve themselves into the general allegation that the authorities show a serious and systematic want of consideration for the necessities of the civil population. Excessive and harassing taxation and restraints upon labour are complained of, and the complaints, so far as Bombay can judge of a situation so far away, seem to be quite substantial enough to claim the careful attention of the Government.

The point upon which most stress is laid is the alleged determination of the authorities to reduce the civil population to the narrowest possible limits. Some years ago the British Government acquired by purchase from the Sultan of Lahej at a cost of fifty thousand dollars the Arab village of Shaik Othman, an acquisition which gave them a slight accession of territory on the mainland. There is a watercourse near Shaik Othman along which wells can be sunk with the certainty of a constant supply of water, and there are some salt marshes near the village which are now being worked by some enterprising Italians. Beyond this however there is little that can make it a desirable possession. But Shaik Othman was, we must assume, bought for a purpose, and that purpose was certainly not to oblige the Sultan of Lahej by putting fifty thousand dollars in his pocket. We will not attempt to indicate what object the Government had in view in buying it, nor can we say how far they are correct who say that Shaik Othman was bought in order that a New Aden might be made of it. But such is the belief that prevails at Aden, and there is a good deal in the policy of the local authorities which fits in with it. If we are rightly informed the authorities have already been highly successful in their endeavours to transfer a portion of the laboring population from Aden to Shaik Othman. The Government of Bombay, when the subject is brought to their notice, avow their ignorance of the existence of any recent orders with that object. The reason for this we suppose is that no such orders exist. But there are informal measures of police for which formal orders are not always necessary; and an Arab or a Somali coolie who was told by an Aden policeman that he must no longer live in the Crater, and had better choose for himself a suburban residence at Shaik Othman, would scarcely ask for the order under which the police were acting. The point to which the attention of the Government may profitably be directed is whether as a matter of fact pressure has been brought to bear upon these people to induce them to leave the town. The commercial aspect of the matter is obvious. The commercial community of Aden employ not less than two thousand coolies at Steamer Point and on the wharves and godowns. If these people are removed to Shaik Othman they will be five or six and in some cases ten miles from the scene of their labours. We need only imagine what sort of a protest the Bombay Chamber of Commerce would send in if police persuasion were applied to the Bombay dock labourers to live at Coorla in order to understand the spirit in which the Aden Chamber of Commerce have complained to the Government of Bombay "that of late years the local authorities have been using every endeavour to transfer portions of the labouring population to Shaik Othman." It is true that there is a disposition to mitigate, for the Aden coolies and those who employ them, the inconveniences of suburban residence. For some time past there has been some talk of a tramway which is to run from Steamer Point to Shaik Othman, by which the coolie is to go to his work in the harbour in the morning and to his home in the evening at a cost of an anna a day—a cheap ride it is true, but dear nevertheless if the journey is unnecessarily imposed upon him. The Municipal funds—for Aden has, according to Major Hunter, a Municipal system and Municipal Funds, though it has no Municipality—are to be held available for guaranteeing the interest on the tramway, and as this is equivalent to a Government guarantee there need be no great difficulty in making the line. Still if all that is said on the subject be true it would be a superfluous work, and it would in all probability make a serious charge upon the local funds, themselves the product of a system of Municipal taxation which is complained of as burdensome both in its weight and in its incidence.

The chief objection to the scheme, however, would be not because of its cost, but because of its relation to what is in Aden regarded as a systematic plan for the transfer of these people to Shaik Othman. The banishment of the labouring classes to a place seven or eight miles from their work is interpreted, rightly or wrongly, as a measure intended to induce those who employ them to go there too. We are reluctant to assent to that interpretation of the acts of the local authorities, though the fact remains that it finds acceptance with people on the spot. Whatever the intentions of the Government may be it is necessary that they should give due consideration to the vested interests of whose whose capital has been invested in commercial enterprises and in buildings at Aden. They have, it is true, pitched their tents in a locality subject to military chances, and as they are reasonable men they may be assumed to be content to cede to military necessities. The Government of Bombay very fairly put the case when in answering the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce they wrote "the military considerations involved in the administration of the Aden fortress are obvious, and are not likely to be depreciated by the representatives of commerce for whose protection they are upheld." This is reasonable enough. It is equally reasonable, however, for the commercial community of Aden to ask that no unnecessary hindrance should be put upon them, and that the policy of the authorities, even if military considerations are to predominate in it, should not without good reason place restraints upon trade. If the military authorities have satisfied the Government that there is an incompatibility between the commercial and the military character of the place, and that the mercantile community must make up their minds to move to Shaik Othman, a plain declaration of the fact should be made. This would simplify matters, though it would bring to an end the commercial career of what has until recently been a prosperous settlement. The Chamber of Commerce say plainly that Shaik Othman is from every point of view utterly unsuited for carrying on business, and the fact needs no other demonstration than that which the map gives. But the fears of the Chamber, it may be hoped, have gone in advance of the official view of the matter. The authorities, according to one version of their intention, desire to reduce the population of the Crater only so that in the event of war the numbers within the fortress may be reduced. But the Arabs whom they want to send to Shaik Othman would have all Yemen to fall back upon, and to turn them upon the desert in the fateful hour would be only to send them amid their own kith and kin. It is not easy to see in the contingency of war a reason for imposing a burden upon the trade additional to those which the heavy taxation of the place brings with it. Aden has difficulties enough to contend with in the growing competition of the Red Sea ports; these ought not to be added to by a policy as wanting in commercial sympathy as is that of which complaint is made. Perhaps in view of the character of the administration of Aden we ought not to wonder at its deficiencies in this respect. The wonder is, indeed, that a place governed so entirely on cantonment principles as Aden is has made such growth as it has.

It is semi-officially stated that if provocation be given by further movements of Russian cavalry on the Austrian frontier, precautions will be taken by Austria; and this adds considerably to the gravity of the situation. The threat of "responsive measures" would not have been hazarded if any doubt were possible as to the menacing character of the Russian demonstrations on the frontier. There can scarcely be room for misapprehension or error on such a point. The question now arises whether the Russian Government having determined upon a minatory demonstration, can find it consistent with "dignity" to discontinue it under a threat of reprisals. The Emperor Alexander, whose chief reliance is upon the army, may find himself placed in an embarrassing position if he has to choose between persevering in his affront to Austria or humiliating Muscovite pride by yielding to an Austrian threat. If an unyielding attitude be resolved upon, and the movements which have already given umbrage be neither developed nor reversed, will Austria-Hungary acquiesce in the continuance of a demonstration which has already caused alarm and even resentment? Armed peace under such aggravated conditions will be well nigh intolerable; but can Austria declare war and fight it out? The opinion of friends and foes alike is that in a war with Russia the weaker Empire must infallibly be crushed—if its allies do not render early and abundant support. Germany is bound by treaty to do this, and so is Italy; but those two Powers will have France in their rear, and they cannot afford, the one to leave the Rhine, or the other the Alps, insecure. They may wait, and while waiting Austria might be overwhelmed. On the other hand they might come to the rescue, and France might hesitate. The most reasonable inference to draw from the balance of chances is that there will be no precipitation on either side in forcing on a war, the results of which no man could foresee.

When semi-savage countries make war upon one another their object is not conquest but extermination. In years past the Thibetans and Nepaulese were natural enemies constantly at war, and both being of a singularly ferocious disposition the antiquated matchlock and the primitive bow and arrows were more terrible engines of destruction in their hands than the whole catalogue of modern arms in the hands of a less merciless foe. During his recent journey in Thibet, the versatile native explorer M—H passed through a valley twenty-five miles long, a little beyond Dingri, which is at present a dreary and desolate waste, but which at one time supported a large and prosperous population. It is said that in the last great war between the two countries, the Nepaulese hordes over-ran the valley and wiped out the whole native population. M—H. gives a very interesting account of the manner in which the Thibetan soldiers occupying the fort at Dingri are armed, and probably there has been little change in their equipment since the bloodthirsty Nepaulese carried "red ruin" to the neighbouring valley of Chhamda. Their arms, it appears, consist of swords, matchlocks, and bows and arrows. The sword is described as the usual short straight weapon in wooden scabbard; the matchlocks are supplied from Lhassa; and the bows are made of bamboo, which is obtained from Nepaul and has many of the good qualities, without the weight, of the English yew. In India we have not yet arrived at that stage where every soldier manufactures his own powder and makes his own bullets, but this is what is done in Thibet. For bullets lead is imported from Nepaul or Darjeeling, but as the soldiers have no bullet-moulds they pour out the molten metal into a long hollow scoop in the ground and, after clipping it into convenient-sized pieces, hammer it to suit the bores of their guns! The Thibetan, however, is something more than a soldier. He receives a small yearly pay, out of which he has to maintain a pony, and is permitted to engage in agriculture, trade, etc. His duties as a soldier are not very onerous, and all that is expected of him is attention at drill about once a week. Inspections are held periodically by the Governor of the Province, when the soldier exhibits his proficiency in the use of the matchlock and the bow and arrow. M—H. however, was not much impressed with the markmanship he witnessed, and indeed if the system adopted at Dingri may be regarded as indication of that on which the whole Thibetan army is organised it is small wonder that such tragedies as that of Chhamda have been enacted.

A Bombay newspaper publishes in leader form as a new discovery which it has received by the last mail from its correspondent in London—who quotes as his authority a Manchester paper—that H. H. the Nizam wrote to the Viceroy during the Penjdeh affair, offering to place all the resources of the Hyderabad State at the disposal of the Government of India for the defence of the frontier against Russian aggression. This is not ancient history, but it is not precisely new. Not only the fact of the Nizam's offer, but the text of the letter in which it was communicated to the Viceroy was published at the time in the *Bombay Gazette*. The letter went the rounds of all the newspaper of the Empire, and was not likely, we should have thought, to be forgotten and "re-discovered," and trumpeted forth as news in the short space of three years. But our local contemporary can hardly credit the news even now, so great is his surprise. "The Nizam wrote, *we are told (!)* at the time of the Penjdeh affair, when warlike preparations were being made on the North-Western Frontier." It took these three remarkable people, one in Manchester, another in London, and a third in Bombay, three years to find out what everybody in India knows by heart. Evidently Gotham is not the only address of the Three Wise Men.

The Bombay Town Council, at their usual meeting yesterday, proceeded with the further consideration of the Municipal Budget for the year 1888-89, when the estimates of expenditure under the heads of the "Public Works Department" and "the Maintenance of Public Gardens" were passed, as they stood in the budget, with one slight alteration. There was some discussion on the proposal included in the budget to continue the grant of Rs. 6,000 for the next year to the Jaffer Sulaiman Dispensary for Women and Children. A letter on this subject addressed by the Government to the Municipality was read, in which the Corporation were exhorted to do their duty by continuing the grant-in-aid of a very worthy object. Dr. Waters proposed that the grant be sanctioned, while Dr. Cawasji Hormusji moved an amendment that it should be omitted from the budget, as the Corporation had bound itself to give it for three years only. The chairman, Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, strongly supported the proposition in favour of sanctioning the expenditure; and on a division, the motion of Dr. Waters was carried by five votes against four.

Sir Auckland Colvin will hold a Durbar at Allahabad about the 10th instant.

The Hon. Mr. Westland reached Calcutta on Monday after a few days' visit to Sir Auckland Colvin at Allahabad.

The Viceroy will probably hold a Chap

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

VIENNA, Dec. 6.

It is semi-officially stated with reference to the reported massing of Russian Cavalry on the Austrian Frontier that if provocation is given by Russia by any further action on the Frontier Austria will be compelled to take responsive measures.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Dec. 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Siam, with the English mails of 25th November, left here for Bombay, at 3 a.m., this morning, and the same Co.'s steamer Rosetta left for Colombo, at 1 a.m., this morning.

A CHIEF OFFICER IN TROUBLE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

In the case of the Chief Officer of the ship Hutton Hall charged with smoking a cigar in 'tween decks of the vessel while jute was being loaded, and being under the influence of liquor, the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day convicted the defendant and said the evidence pointed to the probability of his rash conduct being the cause of a serious fire on board that ship on the 7th November.

OBITUARY.

A European named Cadwallader, Chief Officer of steamer Ooriyah, died suddenly on Monday night of heart-disease in a ticca gharry. The Scotch Masons of Calcutta gave him a Masonic funeral.

THE SHRIEVALTY OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 7.

Sir Savalai Ramasamy Mudelliar has been re-appointed Sheriff.

APPOINTMENTS AND CHANGES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 7.

Sir Robert Sandeman reached Quetta at the end of the present week. Sir Oliver St. John, after making over charge to him, leaves for Baroda *via* Calcutta.

Mr. Mackworth Young, Secretary to the Punjab Government, officiates as Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, when Mr. Macdonnell goes on leave.

Sir Theodore Hope arrived at Allahabad yesterday and left this morning for Calcutta.

General Chesney is expected to pass through *en route* to the Presidency town to-morrow.

A local paper states that no proposals for an increase of the income-tax were made before Government when the Headquarters left Simla.

BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

News has been received of Captain Yates' arrival, on the 10th November, at Zulfikar, where it will be found that ample supplies and provisions had been collected by Afghan authorities for the use of the Boundary Commission. Kara Fapa was reached on the 15th, and Captain Yate was still there on the 25th. The escort from the 11th Bengal Lancers had joined him. All is well. They had a satisfactory journey through Afghanistan.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

In addition to recommending that the age limit for the Indian Civil Service competition be raised to 23, it is now reported that the Public Service Commission are altogether against the proposal to hold simultaneous examinations in England and India.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rohilla arrived here this morning one day before due date.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino arrived here this morning from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe left here this afternoon for Bombay.

SUEZ, Dec. 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Surat arrived here this morning from Bombay.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ganges arrived here yesterday morning from Colombo.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69¾
4½ do. do.	72½
3 per cent. Consols for account	101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108
Bar Silver	43 15-16

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, Dec. 6.

10 p.m.	72·0

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7.

6 a.m.	70·0
10 a.m.	76·4
2 p.m.	85·0
4 p.m.	81·2

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(DECEMBER 7.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, Interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, Interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valen perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Turkish route is interrupted beyond Buseh.

Our men of science are always distressing us with some new theory to take the pride out of us. The more we boast of our civilization the more they come down with discoveries tending to our humiliation. Here, now, is Dr. George Harley, with the connivance of the Anthropological Institute, who listen to and publish his views, comparing us with our rude predecessors of the stone age, and seeking to demonstrate that the neolithic man was far superior to us in his powers of recuperation after bodily injury. He could safely endure rough operations on his skull with rude stone implements, and he could recover from troubles to which the nineteenth-century product of civilization feebly succumbs. For his theory Dr. George Harley seeks confirmation in the superior recuperative powers of present day savages, and even among the less cultured Europeans of the present day, and points besides to a degeneracy in the recuperative powers of animals brought about by high breeding. The lower our position in the scale of being, the higher our recuperative power. "A crab can regenerate a lost toe, and a lizard restore an amputated tail." But what does it all matter? It is true, as we knew before Dr. George Harley told us, that we make undue demands on our nerve-force nowadays; but, as the saying goes, "it is as broad as it is long," since this savant and other anthropologists admit that with all the neolithic man's recuperative power he did not live as long as we do, and had neither our weight, nor our stature, nor our strength.

NOTES FROM NAGPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 4.

Your recent news from Nagpur has been so full that little remains to be said by an occasional correspondent, yet there are one or two matters which remain to be notified. The other day, for instance, the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Presidency arrived on an inspection tour, and viewed a sham attack which was arranged for his edification at Kampti. The general idea of the attack was that a body coming from the Jabalpur direction was directed against Kampti, and that a reconnaissance in force was sent out from Kampti to repel it if the enemy were weak, and obtain information as to its numbers and objects if it were strong. Accordingly, at 6 a.m., on the appointed morning, Colonel J. G. Gordon, Commanding the 23rd W. L. I. in Nagpur, set off from Kampti with 800 men and three guns to take up an intrenched position about four miles away, and was followed by the reconnoitering force of about 700 men after an hour's start had been allowed. This was giving very little law, because Colonel Gordon had to make a detour by the Kanhan Bridge of about 9 miles, so that by the time he had selected his position the reconnoitering party were upon him. Colonel Gordon chose the only position available in a neighbourhood, which was for the most part covered with standing crops, and planted his guns at the apex of a triangle, the sides of which were the two roads, a main road and a bye-road, leading into Kampti. The base of the triangle was in his front, and consisted of some five hundred yards of open country. The three guns were placed in a position to command the main road along which it was thought probable the reconnoitering force would advance. This was what happened, and the troops, coming along the main road, were swept by the guns of the attacking force, while at the same time Colonel Gordon sent a detachment down the bye-road to take the reconnaissance in flank. As to the tactical details of these operations I can say nothing; but I understand that although the reconnaissance was clearly put out of action by the guns, and continued their march in apparent ignorance of their danger, the honours of the day lay clearly with Colonel Gordon and his troops. The umpires were Colonels Wratislaw and Stewart and Major Twynam, the umpire-in-chief being Brigadier General Benlough. The Commander-in-Chief watched the whole engagement, but delivered himself of no opinion as to what he had observed. A military friend, however, has pointed out to your correspondent the blunder of sending seven hundred men instead of four or five times that number to cope with an intrenched body of nearly a thousand men supplied with guns.

Another thing worth announcing is that at last the scheme of a Central Provinces Club has been fairly launched. Credit for this is due to Colonel M. M. Bowie, and in a second degree to Mr. Lindsay Neil and Captain Constable, R. E., but in fact these gentlemen were supported by a very general feeling that the time for establishing a club had arrived. As a preliminary step a meeting was held at the Public Rooms on Thursday last, and nearly Rs. 10,000 worth of debentures were taken up on the spot, so that a working money basis has been secured. A general committee has been selected, and it is understood that an appeal will now be made to the officers in the Provinces at large to give the Club liberal support. Nor is there any reason for saying this support should not be given. Nagpur is being constantly visited by officers from surrounding districts, there are many engineers connected with the Bengal-Nagpur Railway project continually going and coming, and there is but scanty hotel accommodation to receive them. It is suggested that the new Club should have chambers built adjoining the Club premises, and that of these chambers one might be reserved as a sort of dak bungalow for the use of those who are merely birds of passage. Much, however, will depend on the good management of the Club committee at the outset, but as regards this point there is plenty of experience among the members of the committee to deal with any difficulties that may arise.

It may be added as a post-script that the last lengthy letter which appeared in your columns from Nagpur has given occasion to much speculation concerning its author. Your occasional correspondent has heard it attributed to (among others) the following dignitaries—to wit a Chief Commissioner, a Director of Settlements and Agriculture, an Inspector-General of Police, a Director of Census Operations, a Secretary to Government, a Superintendent of Post Offices, and a clerk on tour with the Chief Commissioner. On the whole we consider ourselves entitled to take credit for some local *Junius*. No one seems to have thought that the letter might have been the work of a lady.

Sir Samuel and Lady Baker have been here as the guests of the Commissioner for some days past, and are starting immediately for the interior (as if Nagpur were not interior enough!) to polish off some tigers.

MILITARY NEWS.

BRIGADIER GENERAL C. T. HEATHCOTE, C. B., having returned off leave from Matheran on Tuesday last, resumed charge of his office on that day from Colonel Beville, who had been acting since the 2nd instant as Brigadier-General of the district. Colonel Foreteath, R.A., from whom Colonel Beville took over charge of his acting office as senior officer, returned to his permanent post on the 2nd instant.

PRIVATE JAMES BROWN, of the East York. Regiment, was brought up for trial, at a court-martial recently held at Colaba, on charges of disobedience and insubordination. On the 24th November last, when ordered by Corporal Simmons of his regiment to go to bed he disobeyed his orders and refused to do so; also, on the same date, he refused to do as bade by sergeant Phelan requiring him to secure private Hardy, and said "You—will let him alone; he is all right," or some such insubordinate language. The prisoner was found guilty of the latter charge only and sentenced to undergo seven days' rigorous servitude, the sentence having been confirmed by the Brigadier-General commanding.

UNDER instruction from Army Head-quarters one full company and band with colours belonging to the East Yorkshire Regiment will proceed by mail train to Ahmedabad on the 11th instant to attend the durbar to be held there on the 16th idem.

THE French Technical Committee have adopted the carrying of the sword attached to the saddle by a V-shaped sling instead of from the trooper's waist-belt. The sling is about a foot in length, is buckled on beneath the left croup of the saddle, the swivel at the lower point holding the scabbard by a single ring about three inches from the sword-belt. The experiments made in England lately for the carriage of the sword in the cavalry saddle have been highly approved, as there is less movement of the weapon when at the trot or gallop.

THERE is even yet, it seems, says the *World*, a prospect of a separate medal for the Burma expedition, for both Lord Dufferin and Sir Frederick Roberts have made strong representations on the subject. That a separate medal ought to be issued there can be no doubt in the minds of those who know anything of India and the peculiarities of our rule there. But with its usual want of foresight where questions affecting the Indian Empire and the welfare of the local army are concerned, the War Office appears to be bent upon doing the wrong thing and creating widespread dissatisfaction. The opposition to a special medal, I hear, comes entirely from Pall Mall.

A GRAND review was held on the 2nd at the Camp-of Exercise, Lawrencepur, in the presence of his Excellency the Viceroy, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and a number of visitors from Rawalpindi. The parade commenced at 12 o'clock—the troops, consisting of 9 regiments of Cavalry, and 2 batteries of Artillery, under the command of General Luck, walked, trotted and galloped past, all movements being exceptionally well done, especially the first two. A Cavalry engagement then took place, in which an imaginary enemy having broken through the first line of Cavalry, was engaged by the second line. A general *mêlée* then ensued until the enemy having apparently taken to flight, the Cavalry followed in full pursuit. In conclusion, the troops were formed in position at the lower end of the parade ground and galloped up to the saluting post. The Viceroy then rode forward and complimented General Luck on the behaviour of the troops, and the excellent entertainment provided for the spectators.

MR. SWINBURNE'S new drama "Locrine" is an experiment or revival, a play in rhymed heroic verse. The subject is taken, as the name shows, not from classical antiquity, but from British legend—

> No part have these wan legends in the sun
> Whose glory lightens Greece, and gleams on Rome,
> Their elders live, but these—their day is done,
> Their record, written of the wind in foam.

But yet "Milton's sacred feet have lingered" in the fields now trodden by a younger poet, welcome and thrice welcome in his return to poetry, after excursions into the new unhappy things where passion blinds and deafens. The verse of the play is very noble and sonorous; to speak of its plot and conduct were to speak too hastily.

NOTES FROM THE PERSIAN CAPITAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TEHERAN, Oct. 31.

I TAKE the following from the official *Teheran Gazette* of the 12th instant:—

"His Excellency Lord Dufferin, Viceroy of India, sent some time ago a fine male elephant, of enormous size, as a present to the Shah. The animal is as big as a mountain; tusks, the size of his, have never been seen before; he is truly a royal animal. This great and powerful elephant, besides being naturally very handsome, has very handsome trappings, valued at several thousand tomans; there are ornaments, a silver gilt howdah and gorgeous covers and trappings heavily embroidered in gold and silver. The animal reached Teheran a few days ago, and on the 4th instant was presented to his Majesty in the Bagh-i-Maidan by Mr. Nicolson, the English *Charge d'Affaires* at the court of Persia. His Majesty, together with his attendants, inspected the elephant, and expressed himself delighted and very much pleased with the noble present. The *Charge d'Affaires* then said: 'The Viceroy of India has requested me to express to your Majesty his sentiments of friendship and to beg your Majesty to accept a specimen of an animal, native of India. The Viceroy hopes that the animal will prove an interesting acquisition for the zoological gardens of your Majesty. The Viceroy and the Government of India at the same time express their sincere wishes for your Majesty's health and happiness and a long and prosperous reign, and they trust that the power and glory of Persia, their neighbour and friend, may increase for ever. The Government of India also expresses the sincere wish of the Government of H. M. the Queen, that the intimate and cordial relations which so happily exist between the two countries may always continue.' H. M. the Shah replied: 'We accept with great pleasure the magnificent present of his Excellency the Viceroy of India. The sentiments of sincere friendship and accord existing between the two neighbouring countries, which accompany the present, greatly increase its value to us. Express to his Excellency our utmost satisfaction and delight, our esteem and our perfect confidence in the friendship of the English Government, the old friend of Persia.'"

So far the *Gazette*. The Shah was really very much pleased and told Mr. Nicolson besides that he had not words enough to express the pleasure he felt, and that he really meant three times as much as he had said.

Last Monday, the 24th, was the anniversary of the Shah's birthday, and the elephant was brought in state to the great salam, or durbar, as a tamasha for the people. The animal was not in good humour. Persian keepers, who are to replace the Indians that brought him from India, did not know his ways; at last he became obstreperous, threw a man into a tank and charged the crowd. Some men got injured, a couple were pinned against a brick wall, fortunately, between the tusks, but one of the tusks was broken against the wall. The piece of tusk is now in the museum, ideas of riveting it to the stump having been given up.

The evening after the disastrous performance of the elephant the Minister of War, Prince Naib-us-Sultaneh, gave his official dinner at his palace. One hundred and thirty guests were invited. By-the-bye, I noticed at table Professor Vambery's Afghan friend, Iskander Khan, the same who was reported to have gone to St. Petersburg, to have become Governor of Penjdeh and to be marching on Herat with Russian troops. There he sat, and later on I heard him explaining to his neighbours the component parts of a jelly. His explaining the thing to be made of "cow's soup" was no inducement to the others to partake of it. He, however, got through a pile of it, and is still alive.

Regarding another of Professor Vambery's bugbears, Sheik Jemal-ed-deen, the man at Moscow, the official French paper published at Teheran, *Echo de Perse*, of the 15th instant, speaking of the false rumour that the island Kishm, in the Persian Gulf, had been ceded to England, has the following:—"The intrigues of a blunderhead like Sheikh Jemal-ed-deen were necessary to give flight to the absurd canard. This is probably not the last of the Sheik's lying attacks on Persia. No matter! The European press will soon learn to know this political adventurer who works the Eastern question in the name of his patriotism and his religion. His country is not yet known, his religion, however, is so only too well; it is *money*." I may add that Sheikh Jemal-ed-deen, who calls himself an Afghan, is a Persian, having been born at Assadabad, near Hamadan. When a young man he went to Cazvin and remained there in a college for some years. He then took to travelling, going to India first. Last year he was here and the Shah honoured him by receiving him in audience, and also gave him a cheque on the treasury.

Last Saturday we had the first rain of the season, and prospects are a little better than they were. It rained for some hours, but the earth was so much parched that the next morning it was almost as dry as ever.

The last few days have been rife with accidents. A foreman at the Teheran gas-works, who is also a firework-wallah, was preparing some fireworks for the Shah's festival, and while he with some assistants was rubbing gunpowder, there suddenly took place—these things always occur suddenly—an explosion. One man was killed, being blown to pieces, another was much injured. The idea of the gas-works, which are situated in the midst of a crowded quarter of the town, being at the same time a firework factory, is not conducive to a tranquil state of mind on the part of the people living close by. Then there was a carriage accident; horses ran away with coachman and servant, one man killed. Last Saturday the Kavam-ed-Dowleh, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, had a serious fall from a horse.

ARRIVAL OF H. H. THE THAKORE OF BHOWNUGGUR.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA TUKHUTSINGJEE, G.C.S.I., Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggur, arrived at the Byculla Station yesterday evening, a few minutes after 6 o'clock, from Poona, by the Poona passenger train. His Highness was accompanied by Mr. Muncherjee M. Bhownuggree, Dr. Burjorjee Byramjee, Mr. Madawsing Ramabhoy, his private secretary, and about fifty followers. At his Highness's request the guard of honour and a deputation from Government was dispensed with and his arrival was treated as a private matter. Notwithstanding, there was a large crowd of wealthy native gentlemen and cotton merchants of Bhownuggur assembled at the station, and also a deputation consisting of twenty persons from the Arya Somaj were at the station to receive his Highness. Amongst those present were observed Messrs. Sewjee Dhurmajee, Peeroo Mahomed, Framjee Sorabjee Bhownuggree, Munchershaw F. Oonvala, Darashaw R. Chichgur, Merwanjee F. Murzban, Muncherjee C. Rhutnagur, Munchersaw Dhunjeeshaw, Shamjee Bhimjee, Vurjeeshunkar Golabroy, Hurry Pursad Suntookram, Vurjeeshunkar Gowreeshunkar, Khan Saheb Maneckshaw Dhunjeeshaw and several others. His Highness on alighting, after shaking hands with several of the gentlemen there present, was conducted to a carriage and pair that was in waiting; and in company with Dr. Burjorjee Byramjee and Mr. Muncherjee M. Bhownuggree drove off to his temporary residence, the bungalow of Mr. Muncherjee M. Bhownuggree at Mahaluxmee.

THE Puttiala Durbar have agreed to construct 100 miles of broad-gauge line from Puttiala to Bathinda. The line will serve the traffic of the more important Cis-Sutlej States, and furnish the nucleus of an eventual extension to Bahawulpore, giving a large area of well irrigated tracts an outlet to Karachi. The Punjab Government will construct the line, which will probably cost about Rs. 80,000 a mile, and the North-Western Management work it.

IT is not only Conservatives who will be glad to hear that the style and title of "Sir Stafford Northcote" are to be continued in the second son of the late Lord Iddesleigh. The eldest son, now Deputy Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, succeeded in law to the baronetcy as well as the earldom. But of course the smaller honour is merged in the greater, and by conferring a new baronetcy upon the present member for Exeter her Majesty has revived a name which was borne with credit for many years in the House of Commons. The late Sir Stafford Northcote never came to be really well known as a peer, and people were apt to ask themselves who on earth the Earl of Iddesleigh was. When the War Office was re-arranged, the other day, the office of Surveyor-General of the Ordnance was abolished, and Mr. Henry Northcote ceased to be a member of the Government. Lord Salisbury has now offered him a graceful, if not very substantial, recompense, and a designation familiar to Devonshire people for two hundred years will not be allowed to pass away.

THE BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

A COLD bright morning, with almost a frosty bite in the air, found about twenty sportsmen at daybreak yesterday at the meet at the Rifle Butts at Bandora, their numbers being shortly increased by some half dozen who came by train from Bombay, and on whose arrival the Master made a move in the direction of our old friend the Melon Ground. The hounds were looking in first-rate order and none the worse for their Sunday's run, and they proved to us during the morning that, not only did they look well, but that they were sound in wind and limb and able to give us as merry a gallop as anyone could wish for, reflecting the greatest credit on their kennel management.

Shortly after crossing the back-water, a whimper was heard in the long grass from a leading hound, which was soon taken up by the rest of the pack, who, with a burst of melody, went away across the Vehar pipe, in the direction of Kaleena Hill: a slight check was caused by a riderless horse galloping into the midst of the hounds, shewing that the paddy bunds had already been too much for one of our number, and they settled down to a line up the left side of Kaleena Hill and down again into the vegetable gardens beyond. A word here, especially to those who have recently joined the Hunt, may not be out of place, merely to remind them that spring peas and young asparagus (or whatever the vegetables are that grow in the Salsette nurserymen's gardens) are not improved by being ridden over, and that very little time is lost by riding along the bunds, or, if these are impracticable, round the edge of the gardens instead of through the middle, as we regretted to see some riders do yesterday. The owners of the gardens are very forbearing, and the gardens themselves only cover a very small area in our hunting country, and inasmuch as the Master invariably sets a good example by sparing the crops as much as possible it surely is not asking the field too much to do likewise. Furthermore, "nor to gallop over hounds," and to "take your turn in going through gaps," are two rules in hunting etiquette which cannot be too closely observed.

Having had our *grovel*, we may proceed with our account of the morning's sport. A slight check in the gardens, where the Jackal was evidently headed by some of the labourers at work, and a cry of "hark back!" in the distance from Bell, and we were off again up Kaleena Hill, over a very pretty line of stone walls, down the far side of the hill and across the open country, and on to the marshy land skirting the isthmus between Bandora and Coorla. Here Master Jack was viewed, and after a brisk gallop the hounds ran into him, thus finishing a very pretty run of about five and thirty minutes. This ended our morning's sport as the Blackshorn Covert was drawn blank, which, perhaps, was not altogether a matter of regret to those of us who had to be at our offices in the Fort by ten o'clock. The run was a most enjoyable one, fairly fast, and over first-rate country, and if our season continues as it has commenced, it will be quite one of the best, if not in the memory of man, at all events in that of some of the oldest members of the Bombay Hunt.

STEAMBOAT COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

MR. ISMAY, of the firm of Ismay, Imrie and Co. of Liverpool, the managing owners of the White Star Line of Transatlantic steamers, arrived in Bombay by Monday's mail steamer. His arrival was looked forward to with considerable interest, not only by shipping people, but by the generality of Europe-visiting residents, as it had been announced that the White Star Company intended running a line of steamers between India and England in competition with the P. and O. Company. It was at first reported that the vessels would leave Calcutta, but it was subsequently stated that Bombay had been fixed upon, and the other day the *Pioneer*, which professed to be best informed upon the subject, published an editorial of which the following is a summary:—

When we first heard, in May last, that the White Star Line proposed running a regular line of steamships between England and India, we welcomed the project. The original prospectus, however, provided for a service only to Calcutta, and we pointed out that in thus neglecting Bombay the Company were doing their best to secure failure, inasmuch as the returns of both cargo and passenger traffic of late years prove that the latter has already become, and is likely to become in a still greater degree in the future, the more important seaport. This expression of opinion . . . has compelled the assent of those principally concerned, the White Star Company themselves. The Manager of the Company is already on his way to Bombay to make arrangements for running a regular steamship service to that port. That the Company have done wisely in thus modifying their original scheme the statistics we previously quoted show clearly enough. As to the passenger traffic, the superiority of Bombay as a point of arrival and departure is too obvious to need comment, and if the White Star Line carry out their intention and run vessels which steam as rapidly as the Atlantic Liners, they may rely on drawing to their berths a large percentage of the great crowd which is always on the move between England and India.

When Mr. Ismay arrived our representative waited upon him with a view to obtaining some information as to the proposed new line of steamers. Mr. Ismay was not unprepared for questions, for it appeared that two or three influential gentlemen had already welcomed him and wished the proposed line success. "We do not propose to run passenger steamers to India," said he, "either to Calcutta or Bombay." "Then the information already published is incorrect?" asked our representative, at the same time quoting the authority given above. "Certainly, it is incorrect." "It was stated you not only intended to run a line of steamers to Bombay, but, further, that you intended they should steam as rapidly as the Atlantic liners!" Mr. Ismay laughed heartily. "It would be very interesting to try it," he replied, "but it would not pay very well, even if the whole route were easily navigable. In Liverpool we get cheap coal, and in New York the same, but we could not on this route. But apart from this it is absurd to talk of steaming at the same rate as we do across the Atlantic." In reply to further questions Mr. Ismay said that it was impossible for any line to compete as a passenger line with the P. and O. Company in the East so long as they received their subsidy. For it must be remembered that the number of passengers is very small, and after all but a "season trade," whilst between America and England it was pretty much the same all the year round. Moreover he doubted whether their present steamers could possibly be utilised for the Eastern trade *via* the Suez Canal. He feared they would be too large. Their new type of vessel is of 9,000 tons as against 7,000 of the newest P. and O. They measure 565 feet in length—something like a hundred feet longer than the Victoria which was recently here, and steam on a mean draught of 28 feet of water. He considered it questionable whether they could make the passage of the Suez Canal. Mr. Ismay declined to express any opinion as to whether the P. and O. boats were inferior in build, equipment or internal management to the Transatlantic liners, but from what he said it appears that they afford accommodation for about double the number of passengers; that fitted as they are with triple expansion engines and twin screw propellers, they steam at the rate of nineteen to twenty knots an hour as against P. and O.'s twelve or thirteen or their maximum of sixteen to sixteen and a half. For ten years in succession the White Star Line steamers, it will be remembered, outstripped all others in the race across the Atlantic, in fact made more rapid passages than any other steamers in the world, and their new vessels will doubtless even enhance the line's reputation.

It appears that Mr. Ismay, who is accompanied by his wife, is here merely as a cold weather tourist, travelling for pleasure and for pleasure only. He does not propose to stay in Bombay for any length of time, but ere his return intends to visit Burma. Those whose expectations have been raised by imaginative reports will doubtless learn this with something of regret, but Mr. Ismay is firm in the belief that competition with the P. and O. Company under existing circumstances is—to use his own phrase—without the range of practical shipowning capabilities.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE LIBRARY AND LOCAL-SELF-GOVERNMENT AT DEWAS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DEWAS, Dec. 6.

THIS year and the last will be memorable in the annals of Dewas. Perhaps for the first time the two branches of the State had the good fortune of having ministers at once able and friendly. The much-vexed problem of the division of the town, which had occupied attention for nearly half a century, has at last been solved. The Gordian knot having now been cut, an era of improvements has set in. There is peace and amity between the two branches, resulting in a better administration of justice and a diminution of crime. A commencement has been made in female education. The High School achieved an unusual success at the last annual examinations. The prize of the Agent to the Governor-General was secured. In addition to this the good works of H. H. Narayan Rao Dada Saheb Pawar, Rajah of the Junior Branch, may be mentioned. On the 2nd instant, he laid the foundation-stone of the new Library, granted Local Self-Government, and introduced a system of primary education in villages.

The Dewas Library has been in existence for some years, but the want of a suitable building was long felt, and to supply the need the leading members, including Prince Jivaji Rao, Rao Saheb Pawar, his Highness's elder brother, who takes a lively interest in the library, proposed to raise a fund for the purpose. A deputation waited upon his Highness who, with accustomed generosity, readily promised to bear one-third of the cost and granted a site for the new building just in the vicinity of his palace. His Highness also kindly consented to lay the foundation stone with his own hands. The ceremony was held yesterday. A large Durbar *shamiana* was pitched in front of the chosen site and a large number of sastris, vaidiks, sardars, officials, tradesmen and other citizens assembled, and among others present were Rao Saheb V. K. Kunte, Minister of the Senior Branch, while H. H. the Rajah Saheb, his elder brother prince Jivaji Rao Pawar, and the young prince Malhar Rao Baba Saheb were the centre of attraction.

Immediately after his Highness had taken his seat, Rao Saheb V. K. Kunte, one of the presidents and promoters of the library, rose and said:—

Your Highness,—In former times there were schools, dispensaries, and libraries in Dewas. But these were private institutions and could but be of limited use. The Rishis held schools at their own hermitages, where even princes like Rama and Krishna repaired for instruction. The dispensaries were also private concerns of *Vaidyas* in the employment of Rajahs; while the libraries consisted only of private collections of a few volumes. But now the times are changed. Public schools and public dispensaries have sprung up everywhere, and the credit of establishing them here is due to your Highness. Now the time has arrived that we have public libraries also on a larger scale. As the educated population increases, new store-houses of intellectual food must be opened to supply the growing necessities. It is gratifying to observe that your Highness, wisely understanding the needs of the time, has come forward to help us in this matter. On behalf of the members and promoters of the library I beg to request that your Highness will be pleased to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new library building.

His Highness, acceding to the request, addressed the assembly as follows:—

Gentlemen,—I cannot say how happy I am on this occasion. I am glad Mr. V. K. Kunte, Karbhari of the Senior Branch, and my late minister, Mr. A. Sriniwas Rao, have succeeded in settling the vexed question of the partition of the town, which often clogged the wheels of improvement. I have to thank Mr. Kunte for his hearty co-operation in this matter and also for the deep and active interest which he, though not belonging to our branch, has evinced in the library and other general matters on this side. I am now free to introduce reforms in my part of the town. As regards joint works, we will divide them between the two branches; for instance, I will build a suitable house for the school, and my uncle, H. H. Baba Saheb, Maharaj of the Senior Branch, one for the dispensary. I am very happy to perform the ceremony to which I have been called. I could have built a library house at my own expense, but I wanted to see how far you appreciated the benefits resulting from such an institution. Now in the cheerful readiness with which you have come forward with private contribution I see a proof of your appreciation, and I therefore perform the ceremony with greater delight. I recollect the suggestions you made in the congratulatory address presented to me on the occasion of my return from Dhar. They will be attended to in due time. Let me now turn to another point. In the Durbar held a few days ago in connection with my 27th birthday I had the pleasure to announce my intention of constituting a Municipality here on the principles of Local Self-Government. Now that you have given a fresh proof of your promptness in co-operating with me, I am encouraged to take this opportunity of redeeming my word. I will roughly state the outline of the measure, the details will be made known to you hereafter by my Minister, Rao Bahadur N. J. Kirtane:—(1) You will have the right of choosing your own Municipal representatives, without distinction of caste or creed, and of removing them, if found incompetent; (2) my karbhari and his nayal will for a year or two act as president and vice-president of the committee for your guidance; (3) the revenues derived from *gadiadda*, *padav* and other sources will belong to the Municipality; (4) I give over to the Municipality as a free gift all the roads, wells, tanks, pumps, carts, lanterns and other things now used for the conservancy and safety of the town; (5) I place the services of my doctor, engineer and katwal at your disposal; (6) the Municipal representatives shall, while working as such, have the privilege of being invited to public Durbars. I hope you will make proper use of these rights, prove yourself deserving of more, and justify my confidence.

His Highness then laid the foundation stone. A bottle, containing various coins and latest newspapers, was placed in a cavity beneath it.

His Highness, having completed the ceremony, returned to the Durbar tent. An address of the inhabitants of Dewas, thanking his Highness and the Minister for the boon conferred on them, was read and presented to his Highness. Rao Bahadur N. J. Kirtane then thanked the people for the kind mention of his name, and said all the credit belonged to his Highness, from whom the measure emanated and who was too enlightened to stand in need of suggestion. His Highness had graciously guaranteed permanent incomes to the school and medical departments by *sunads*, so in order that the Municipality should also have permanent sources of income he had been ordered to grant to them fixed assignments on *sayar* and *kalali*.

On Rao Bahadur Kirtane resuming his seat, the young prince Malhar Rao Baba Saheb, who is about ten or eleven years old, presented a purse of money to the library saying, "I offer this small contribution towards the fund."

The names of the contributors were then read out by Mr. Govindrao Konhui, Judge of the Junior Branch, and H. H. Rao Saheb Maharaj then thanked his Highness for his munificent support to the library and the interest he took in its advancement. He also expressed his thanks to Rao Saheb Kunte for his kindness in giving the members of the library the benefit of his learning and experience. He next thanked those who contributed towards the fund and expressed a hope that they would fully avail themselves of the varied opportunities the institution afforded. In conclusion, Rao Saheb Kunte thanked his Highness on behalf of the members for the kindness done to them. The distribution of *attar* and *pan* then brought the proceedings to a close.

On the same evening the first primary (village) school was opened at Shia, a village about six miles from Dewas.

THE celebration of the tercentenary of the Spanish Armada is advanced a step by the formation of a local committee at Plymouth. The basis of their procedure has been laid down in a laudable resolution declaring for a celebration on national and patriotic grounds in such a way as to command the sympathy of the nation at large. This means that the Plymouth people are desirous to separate themselves from any proposal, such as that we have heard of in London, for making the tercentenary a pretext for a strictly Protestant demonstration. A staunch Protestant concerned in the Plymouth movement publicly declared his strong objection to do anything that would wound the susceptibilities of Roman Catholics; and the resolution subsequently adopted showed that he had accurately gauged the feeling of other representative townsmen, including several clergymen. The day has happily gone by for the promotion of historic national celebrations on theological platforms which cannot comprehend the nation.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIA[illegible] HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable [illegible] refinement to the Toilet, comfort and a sense of coolness, counteracts the [illegible], refreshes the Brain, and Prevents [illegible] pressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle [illegible] Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

CRICKET.

BARODA CLUB vs. VICTORIA CLUB.

BARODA, Dec. 4.

A very exciting cricket match was played off yesterday on the 28th Regiment Parade Ground between the above-mentioned clubs, resulting in a victory for the former by one wicket and three runs. Messrs. DeCruz, Samalyra and Devine played remarkably well throughout the game for the former; and Messrs. C. M. Dalal, E. R. Daroga, and Ramia for the latter. The bowling of Bapoo and Devine was very effectual. Subjoined were the scores:—

BARODA CLUB.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
J Devine, b Dewan	15	c C M Dalal, b Dewan	6
M DeCruz, b Dewan	12	b M B Dalal	16
T Devine, b C M Dalal	6	c M B Dalal, b C M Dalal	5
Luximon Rao, C M Dalal	0	b Dewan	0
Bapoo, c and b C M Dalal	5	b Dewan	7
Roopsing, not out	6	l b w, b M B Dalal	7
Samalyra Bhica, M B Dalal	17	b M B Dalal	0
Kudabux, b Dewan	0	not out	0
Beldeoparsad, Rambux Patak, b Dewan	5	c M B Dalal, b C M Dalal	0
Tookaram, c M C Thanawalla	0	not out	6
Rowjee, run out	2	did not bat	
Extras	12	Extras	5
Total	89	Total	55

VICTORIA CLUB.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
C M Dalal, c Samalyra, b Devine	0	b Devine	33
M B Dalal, b Bapoo	0	b Tookaram	9
Raoba, b Devine	9	c DeCruz, b Bapoo	6
Ramia, b Devine	0	not out	19
J P Dewan, b Devine	5	b Devine	0
B P Kudujee, c Devine, b Bapoo	1	b Devine	0
B L Dhru, not out	0	b Devine	1
E R Daroga, b Devine	8	run out	3
G B Desai, c and b Devine	6	b Tookaram	0
M C Thanawalla, b Tookaram	3	b Bapoo	2
C P Dalal, b Devine	2	c Bapoo, b Tookaram	9
Extras	15

THE RACE BETWEEN COWBOYS AND CYCLISTS.

THE horse and its rider seem to be swifter than the bicycle and its driver. This, at least, is the outcome of the severe contest that went on eight hours a day throughout last week at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, between two cowboys, Beardesley and Broncho Charley, and Richard Howell, of Manchester, champion bicylist of the world, and W. M. Woodside, of Philadelphia, champion of America. The track for the bicyclists required eight laps to the mile; that for the horsemen only seven. As many ponies or horses as they pleased were allowed the cowboys, and they availed themselves of thirty. Only one competitor on each side was allowed to be on the tracks at one time. The very novelty of the contest drew large crowds to the vast building in which it was held. After the first day it was seen that the race must be a close one. The endurance shown by both sides was remarkable, but especially by the horsemen, who every few minutes—in the manner of the famous Overland Pony Express—sprang from one saddle into another, and as it were continued the ride with scarcely a break. To the close the horsemen had all the best of it, although Howell and Woodside had the assistance of Temple and Young, who were racing, the wheelists were left gradually behind. When half-past ten arrived the cowboys were the winners of the six days' contest by a little over two miles. Final scores:—Horsemen, 814 miles, 4 laps; cyclists, 812 miles, 3 laps.

GEMS OF WISDOM.

THE following wise saws are gleaned from Mr. Morley's lecture on "Aphorisms" to the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution:—

"People who never have any time are the people who do least."

"The utmost that a weak head can get out of experience, is an extra readiness to find out the weaknesses of other people."

"Over anxiously to feel and think what one could have done is the very worst thing one can do."

"He who has less than he desires should know that he has more than he deserves."

"Enthusiasts without capacity are the really dangerous people."

"The pillow is a dumbsibyl. To sleep upon a thing that is to be done is better than to be wakened up by one already done."

"To equal a predecessor one must have twice his worth."

"What is easy ought to be entered upon as though it were difficult, and what is difficult as though it were easy."

"Those things are generally best remembered which ought most to be forgot. Not seldom the surest remedy of the evil consists in forgetting it."

"Interest speaks all sorts of tongues and plays all sorts of parts, even the part of the disinterested."

Gratitude is with most people only a strong desire for greater benefits to come."

"Love of justice is with most of us nothing but the fear of suffering injustice."

"Friendship is only a reciprocal conciliation of interests, a mutual exchange of good offices; it is a species of commerce out of which self-love always intends to make something."

"We have all strength enough to endure the troubles of other people."

"Our repentance is not so much regret for the ill we have done, as fear of the ill that may come to us in consequence."

"Magnanimity owes no account to prudence of its motives."

"To do great things a man must live as though he had never to die."

"The first days of spring have less grace than the growing virtue of a young man.

"You must rouse in men a consciousness of their own prudence and strength if you would raise their character."

INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS WITH BIRDS.

THE Rev. C. S. Millard writes from Costock Rectory, Loughborough:—Two years ago a pair of bullfinches in an aviary outside my sitting-room window hatched a couple of young ones. I gave the old birds all the variety of food I could think of; but the young ones dwindled for about a fortnight, hardly growing at all, and then died. It occurred to me when they hatched again that if I let the old birds fly out they would come back to their young ones, as they were very tame. This answered admirably. They and some redpolls, who were sitting at the same time, soon learned the way in and out, and brought food of their own choosing to their young ones, who throve prodigiously. I contrived an outer door, or window, near the top of the aviary, opened by a string conducted by pully wheels into my sitting-room. It closed by means of a weight. I had put all the other birds into cages. I then improved upon the door or window by adding an inner door and a passage 2 feet long, and about 1½ feet high, made of wire netting. We call it "the lock," as it somewhat resembles a lock on a canal. We put all the other birds back into the aviary, and now can let out only such as can be trusted to return. The wrong bird will often hop through the inner door, but cannot escape while the outer door is shut. We soon found that several birds besides those with nests could be trusted with their liberty. At the present time four bullfinches, two of them hatched in the aviary, two black-headed buntings, and a yellowhammer, reared, but not hatched here, and two redpolls, fly in and out at their pleasure. We let them out many times each day. Whenever we go to the window, one or other wants to be let out or in. It is of great interest to my children to look after them. They sometimes stay away only a few minutes, sometimes for many hours, sometimes all night. Last year the old hen bullfinch, after she had reared her last brood, took herself off for three months. Of course I thought I had lost her; but she came back when the weather got cold, and flew to my hand for some hemp seed as tame as ever she was. Redpolls are not to be trusted, however tame they are. Three hatched in the aviary this year and several others flew in and out for weeks, but have now taken themselves off. I suppose they joined a flock of wild companions and wandered to a distance. This year both bullfinches and redpolls were not content with the materials I furnished them with, but brought in materials from outside. I had, however, to stop the bullfinches taking my materials from inside to build a nest they had begun in the garden. As every owner of cage-birds knows, there is a great difference in their characters. The bullfinches and redpolls and others are bold and confiding. I have had wild ones feeding out of my hand twenty-four hours after being caught; not from hunger, but from seeing the tame birds do it. Chaffinches though very peaceable with the other birds, are very shy and suspicious. I had two cock chaffinches last year, but only wanted one, so I let the other fly. Though so shy, he haunted the garden and the outside of the aviary all the summer; and when autumn came he begged so to be let in, clinging to the wires and taking far more trouble to get in than he had ever taken to get out; so we had compassion on him, and made him an in and out pensioner.

THE GOLD RUSH TO SOUTH AFRICA.

AFFAIRS in the Transvaal (says a correspondent) seem to be rapidly developing. The mineral resources of the Republic are proving even more valuable than was at first anticipated. Rich deposits of gold are found to exist over an extensive area. Properties which a few years ago were unsaleable are changing hands for enormous amounts. It has been calculated that over six million pounds of foreign capital is now invested in the State. The English population must by this time out-number the Boers, and it seems very probable there will be a serious clash of interests. Gold-seekers are usually a very assertive class, and in the Transvaal they are not proving the exception. There is a continual grumble at the manner Government administers affairs, and with some fair show of reason. In addition to the very heavy burdens placed upon the residents at mining centres in the shape of enormous Customs duties on imports, claim licences, and excessive local taxes, every male person, over twenty-one years, is liable to a contribution to the State of £1 as a railway tax, 10s. as a poll-tax, 2s. 6d. as a road tax, &c. These charges are irritating to the diggers, especially the new arrivals from Australia, who have been numerous recently. There is to be an election of President next year, and a general desire is evinced by the English portion of the population that there should be a change. President Kruger has never been popular either with the English or the advanced Boers. It is felt that the man for the period is Sir John Brand, who has so successfully presided over the affairs of the Free State Republic during the last dozen years. Could Sir John be induced to accept the Presidency of the Transvaal it would be an important advance in the right direction. In the meantime no progress is being made in the mattter of railway construction. A conference is taking place at Bloemfontain between President Kruger and Sir John Brand and the Free State Volksraad is in secret session. No basis can, however, be arrived at and a dead-lock is the only result so far. At Delagoa Bay quite a transformation has taken place, and were the place in the hands of the English it would soon became the most important port in South America. The Portuguese, however, now realise its value, and seem awaking to some show of effort. Harbour works have been commenced, and a plan is finished for a city on the higher part of the Hill at the rear of the present town. Troops have been ordered from Lisbon and, large barracks are being constructed.

THE PRICE OF AUTOGRAPHS.

SOME interesting autographs (the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* remarks) are to be picked up now and then at the sales at the Hotel Drouot. Among a lot just disposed of were letters penned by Henri III., and by the monarch who pronounced Paris to be "well worth a mass;" by Catherine de Medicis, Bossuet, and other royal and literary celebrities. A missive addressed by King Louis Phillippe to General Sebastiani in January, 1840, attracted much notice. In it the King said that he had done his utmost to retain Sebastiani at the French Embassy in London, but that his hand had been forced by his Ministers, and he had been compelled to choose between a break-up of the Cabinet and a promise to recall Sebastiani after the marriage of Queen Victoria. Such letters often throw useful sidelights on historical incidents and on the careers of prominent personages. Thus we find Mirabeau writing to a publisher: "You will not have the pleasure of seeing your name connected with mine for money, and I return your 'Voltaire,' being only too glad not to possess the faintest trace of a souvenir from you which I have never desired." This is a document which would have delighted the heart of worthy Dr. Johnson; but for once the author's independence was misplaced. The book in question was a work on the Prussian Monarchy, and the publisher who afterwards undertook to introduce it to the world owed his bankruptcy to his faith in Mirabeau's popularity. Of equal interest, though in quite another form, was a note sent by Gambetta in December, 1863, to his friend Silvestre, asking him to procure his fees for a case which he was morally certain of winning, as he was quite "cleaned out." "One word of a metallic answer, if possible," he concluded. This was in the days when the Great Tribune was still a struggling barrister and entirely dependent on his own poor resources.

SUICIDE WITH EXPLOSIVES.

THE suicide of the Anarchist Lingg, by means of a detonator exploded in his mouth, is not the first self-murder of its kind. The annual reports of Colonel Majendie and his colleagues contain several instances of suicide by a similar use of explosives.

Thus, in 1876 a native of Alsace put a dynamite cartridge into his mouth and fired it, with the result of blowing his head and the upper part of his body to pieces. In June the same year, at Wickham Market, in Suffolk, a woman named Solomon, the wife of an oil merchant, purchased a quantity of gunpowder, and having made a circle of it and placed herself in the midst, she fired the powder. The experiment was unsuccessful: only slight injuries were inflicted on the woman. Thereupon she went to an out house, and, putting a quantity of gunpowder into a pail, placed herself over the bucket and applied a match. On this occasion her injuries were more severe; but for her purpose the explosion was again a failure, and so she hacked at her throat with a knife. She was found in a most lamentable condition, and died next day.

At Nitshill, in Scotland, in October of the same year a miner named Duncan obtained some dynamite and blasting fuse, and went into the street, where he placed the dynamite on the ground, leaned over it, and lighted the fuse. At this moment some boys, attracted by his unusual attitude, came towards him. "Keep back," shouted Duncan, "for the love of God, or you will be blown into eternity!" The boys stood aloof; in a few moments there was a loud explosion, and Duncan was blown to atoms. In September, 1881, a miner at Runcorn filled his mouth with gunpowder, ignited it with a match and succeeded in blowing the top of his head off. An almost identical instance occurred in 1883 at Canterbury, when a waiter, named Simmons, destroyed himself by exploding a quantity of gunpowder in his mouth.

A more elaborate application of explosives to the purposes of suicide and murder combined was recorded the same year. At Dunedin, New Zealand, a clerk named Stephenson, who had been separated from his wife for some time on account of drunkenness, met her in the street, and exploded a dynamite cartridge close to her head, his own head being placed at the same moment very near to hers. Both were almost completely blown off.

In the year 1884 three suicides of this sort were recorded. One was committed in June, at Munich, by a soldier of the Bavarian Field Artillery who had *misconducted himself and wished to avoid punishment.* He loaded a cannon with some gunpowder and pieces of iron, and, placing himself in front of it, fired it. Another case occurred in the Bois de Boulogne the same month, when a man blew himself to pieces by exploding an iron box capable of containing about 10 lb. of gunpowder. But the most remarkable case occurred on the West Coast of Africa. The King of Falaba being attacked by a Mahommedan force and finding resistance impossible, he assembled his family and principal officers, and after addressing them and intimating his determination never to accept Mahommedanism, and inviting those who did not agree with him to go away, he applied a light to a large quantity of gunpowder collected for the purpose, and blew the palace and all who were in it to pieces.

M. LESSEPS AND THE PANAMA CANAL.

M. FERDINAND DE LESSEPS has addressed a letter to M. Rouvier, the French Premier and Finance Minister, demanding authorisation to issue a lottery loan for the capital which will still be required for the Panama Canal works, to be completed early in 1890. M. de Lesseps says in his letter that, in presence of the attacks of adversaries, he has decided to do for the Panama Maritime Canal what he did in identical circumstances for the Suez Maritime Canal—that is to say, ensure a sufficient passage to the foreseen annual traffic of 7,500,000 tons, and reserve for the future the completion of the definitive Maritime Canal by means of small levies, as at Suez, on the annual profits of the working. The Consultative Commission, he adds, has replied in the affirmative to these two questions:—(1) Is it possible to construct in the central mass an upper cutting, which would allow the continuance of the level works on the canal, by applying dredging to the excavation of this part? (2) Will it be possible, as soon as these arrangements are realized, and without suspending the work of deepening, to open the maritime working between the two occeans? M. de Lesseps goes on to say:—

This approval leaves for extraction only 40,000,000 cubic metres, 10,000,000, being hard soil, and 30,000,000 dredgible soil. The carrying out of these reduced extractions being materially ensured, we entrusted the task of submitting to us a contract for the execution of the works to M. Eiffel, whose reputation has been established by engineering skill equally exact and bold, and by his great metallurgic works; imposing on him the obligation of applying exclusively to French industry for the supply of materials, and for all other co-operation. This morning M. Eiffel has engaged to execute these works at his own risk within the period and on the conditions desired by the company. It now rests with the Governments of the Republic, inasmuch as French law obliges me to apply to it, to ensure definitively the execution of our programme, by authorizing the Universal Interoceanic Company to issue lottery obligations. The sum at the disposal of the company on the 1st of January next, all expenes being paid up to that date, including the January coupons, will amount to 110,000,000 fr. I have the honour to ask for this authority for the 265,000,000 fr. which have still to be issued out of the 600,000.000 fr. authorized by the shareholders, for the 300,000,000 fr. which might be necessary between this time and 1890, and eventually for the whole or a part of the borrowing already made, the conversion of which would be offered to the bondholders.

WHY OUR MISSIONARIES DO NOT SUCCEED.

MR. JOSEPH THOMSON, writing from Edinburgh to the *Times* on the subject of Islam in Africa, says:—"It may appear that I think Mahomedanism is a more suitable religion for the African than Chrisianity. Far be from me the thought, I am prepared to say, however, that it is more suited to the African than Christianity as taught. 'By their friuits ye shall know them.' Applying that rule to Africa, there can be no denying the fact that Mahomedanism has immeasurably the best of it. What are the petty results of over three hundred years of Christian contact, as shown on the West Coast of Africa, compared with the immense civilizing work of the reviled religion in the Central and Western Soudan. It is enough to make our distant missionaries hang their heads. Only they rarely learn anything rarely, take a leason. The secret of the latter's want of success is easily found. They have never attempted to mingle common-sense with their teaching. With astounding blindness and obstinacy they persist in senseless and impracticable methods, even attempting to graft the higher, nay the very highest conceptions of the Christian religion upon low undeveloped brains, incapable of their comprehension, not to speak of their assimilation; trusting, however, in Providence to do the watering and give the increase. Till the missionary learns the necessity of not preaching from his level but of getting down to the savages he will never make any permanent headway. I have not a word to say against the men; I simply attack their methods, believing that they might not only rival the success of Mahomedanism, but far excel it.

A NOTORIOUS HANGMAN.

THERE is probably but one man in the world who has been the chief actor in the execution of fifty-two men, says the St Louis *Globe Democrat*, and that is George B. Malidon, of Fort Smith, Ark; who has prepared the ropes and attended to the preliminary arrangements for the hanging of the numerous criminals who have met their fate here, fifty-two in all.

"The first man I ever had anything to do with" said he "was John Childers, who was executed August 15, 1873. A singular incident of this execution was that when Childers was taken from the jail to the gallows the sun was shinning beautifully. While the ceremonies on the gallows were being held a storm came up, and just as trap was sprung the keenest flash of lightning I over saw rent the air, accompanied by a tremendous clap of thunder. By the time the body was cut down the storm had spent in fury and the sun was again shining brightly.

Chatting on his general experience, he said—"Indians are less trouble than whites, and seldom give their keepers any annoyance. They walk out to the gallows without a murmur, seldom make any talk, and the job is soon over. John Billy, a fullblooded Choctaw, who was hanged, I think, the same year that John Childers was, displayed more feeling than any Indian I ever saw, and was so troublesome that it became necessary to chain him to a post in a room over the court-house. He would beg me to shoot him every time I went about him. He died game, though, and was defiant and stoical. Two other Indians were hanged at the same time Billy was.

"Six was the largest number I ever hanged at one time, and they were, with one exception fine-looking young men—William Moore, Dan Evans, Sam Fooy, William Whillington, whites; Smaker Mankiller, Cherokee, and Ed Campbell, a negro boy." Moore was the first man I ever saw go off mad. He glanced over the immense crowd surrounding the gallows defiantly, and when asked if he had anything to say remarked that there were worse men than he standing around looking on. A striking contrast to Moor, however, was Sam Fooy whose mother, wife and children were near at hand, and who was well acquainted with many who had come to see him hanged. During the ceremonies on the gallow he stood facing the crowd with a pleasant smile on his face, nodding his head frequently as his eyes caught that of some friend. When asked if he desired to say anything, he glanced around and said in a pleasant tone of voice, 'I am as anxious to have this thing over with as those who have assembled to see it, and therefore will not delay matters. Farewell to all.' There would have been seven to hang this time, but Ed Butler, a negro, attempted to escape after receiving sentence, and was killed by a guard. There have been five hung at one time on two different occasions since this execution.

"The nicest man I ever pulled a black cap over was Dr Henry Stewart, who was hung in 1879, I think for the murder of Dr Jones, at Caddo, Choctaw Nation. He was a polished gentleman in appearance, and well educated. He displayed extraordinary nerve all the way through, asked no special favours, and complained at nothing. On the gallows he had little to say, and was much less nervous than those who surrounded him. Bill Elliott, known as 'Colorado Bill,' was hung with him, and also displayed great courage, saying he had killed his man in self-defence, and if it was to do over again he would do the same thing. As I was adjusting the rope Elliott said, 'For God's sake boys, break our necks—don't punish us.'"

THE EXECUTION OF ANARCHISTS AT CHICAGO.

THE following is the story of the crime for which the four Anarchists were executed at Chicago the other day:—

The crime for which the Anarchists were executed was committed on the night of Tuesday, May 4, 1886. The Socialist leaders were addressing an open-air meeting in Randolph Street, near the Haymarket, Chicago, the audience numbering some 1,500, and consisting for the most part of foreigners and Anarchists. The speeches were of the most violent and incendiary character, the crowd became disorderly, and about ten o'clock in the evening the police were sent for. A force of about 125 men, under the command of Inspector Bonfield, were marched up, and halted near a waggon from which one, Sam Fielden, a notorious Anarchist, and one of the condemned men, was addressing the crowd. On the approach of the police Fielden called on *the mob to arm themselves and asserts their rights.* Inspector Bonfield ordered the people to disperse, in answer to which Fielden defiantly shouted, "To arms!" Again Inspecter Bonfield gave the command to disperse, but had no sooner done so than a dynamite bomb with a lighted fuse was thrown from behind the waggon right into the midst of the body of police, of whom six were killed on the spot, and twenty-seven wounded, some of them mortally. About fifty of the rioters were killed and wounded. The explosion of the dynamite bomb for a moment threw the police into confusion, but in a remarkably short space of time they recovered their order, and fired a volley from their revolvers. The rioters, nearly all of whom were armed, retaliated, and there was a general exchange of pistol shots. The encounter was very fierce and very brief, lasting only a few minutes. During the night the police entered a Socialist armoury and captured 100 muskets. Six hundred soldiers were kept under arms all night, but their services were not called into requisition. Fielden, Parsons, and spies were arrested the same night, and next day all the editors and printers of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, the organ of the Anarchists, were taken into custody, and some of the Printing material seized. It was noted at the time as a singular fact that all the policemen who were killed, and some of those who were wounded were Irishmen. After the necessary preliminaries eight prisoners—Spies, Schwab, Fielden, Parsons, Fischer, Engel, Lingg, and Neebe—were put upon their trial for wilful murder, and on Augnst 20, 1886, they were all found guilty. The seven first-named were sentenced to death, and Neebe to fifteen years' imprisonment. A motion was at once entered for a new trial; and, after many arguments and considerable delay, the United States Supreme Court, on the 2nd of this month, dismissed the appeal, and sustained the judgment of the Illinois Court. At the last moment the sentences upon Fielden and Schwab were commuted to imprisonment for life.

HONOUR TO A RETIRED INDIAN OFFICER

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for entertaining the Provost of Portobello to a public banquet in recognition of his services to the town. Major Hugh H. Christian is the second son of the late Hugh George Christian of Fysche Hall, Yorkshire, who for many years was a prominent member of the Bengal Civil Service, and by whom the provinces conquered and ceded to the British during the advance of Lord Lake's Army were first settled and assessed, for which duty he was repeatedly thanked by the Indian Government. His son, the Provost of Portobello, proceeded to India as a cadet in the H. E. I. C. Service, on the Bengal Establishment, in 1849, and joined his regiment at Delhi early in the following year. The war with Burma broke out in 1851, when the regiment to which Ensign Christian belonged was ordered on active service in that province. Here he saw a good deal of rough campaigning, and accompanied Colonel H. Yule, now a member of the Indian Council, in his survey of the Youmadoun Mountains. For these services he received a medal. In 1857 he was present during the mutiny of the troops at Benally in Rohilcud, and served against the rebels with the 66th Goorkha Regiment and 12th Punjab Infantry of which he was second in command. For these services he got a medal. In 1860 his health failed from exposure during these trying times, and he was invalided home. It was found that he could not again try the Indian climate. So in 1862 he retired, and shortly after accepted the adjutancy of the 1st Lanark Rifle Volunteers, then under the command of Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart. of Dunottar. With the corps he continued for upwards of eleven years, and retired in 1875 when he went to Portobello, with which place his name is so well identified, and where he has served for nearly nine years in the Council, during five of which he has been Provost.

GENERAL BOULANGER.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, who had an interview with General Boulanger, says:—"The commander of the Thirteenth Army Corps seems on the whole pleased that his journey passed off without any manifestations. 'After all,' he said, 'a soldier's chief maxims are expressed by the two words, discipline and duty. I am very proud of my popularity, but I did not make it. Of course I am overrated. Surely that confession ought to be enough to lesson the jealousy of adversaries or of disappointed companions-in-arms.'" I cautiously approached another and far more delicate subject. The General saw at once what I meant, and said:—"I am above all a French general, and the servant of France. I will never be the prisoner or slave of the Revolution. Man is perfect; but I hope it can be said of me that I am in love with my country. Her sole defender I am not, of course. There are many brave generals with a finer record than mine. It does not follow that my mission may not equal or even excel theirs in the future.' The general cut me short when I asked his opinions of the present situation. 'Every word of mine is watched and weighed,' he said, 'Do not ask me to talk politics. To do so would bl a poor compliment to me, and perhaps an unintentional trap laid for a soldier in harness. I will not even speak about Germany,' added the general smiling. 'I had rather say nothing at all, especially for publication.'

A VISIT TO THE RHINE FALLS.

VISITORS to the Rhine are well acquainted with the Rhine Falls, situated at Schffhausen, these forming the largest cataract in Europe. Some twenty miles below the point where it issues from the Lake of Constance, the Rhine, with a width of 350 feet and an average depth of about 21 feet, plunges over a barrier of rocks varying in height from 45 feet on the right bank to about 60 feet on the left. Including the rapids the total fall within a distance of a little over a third of a mile is estimated at 150 feet. The volume of water passing over the falls per second varies from a minimum of 118 cubic metres in February to a maximum of 502 cubic metres in July, when, in consequence of the melting of the snows in the mountains and the rise in all the tributary streams and brooks, the Rhine reaches its highest point. In this practical age of inventions and progress very few will be surprised to hear that an application has been made for a concession to utilize these magnificent falls for the manufacture of aluminium, the story of which, with numurous illustrations and maps, has been recently told by one of the American consuls. The applicants are Messrs. J. G. Nethers, Sons, & Company, ironworkers at Schaffhausen, who ask for the privilege of constructing a dam from Laufen Mill to the railroad bridges, a length sufficient to furnish them with a volume of 75 cubic metres per second. If this is granted they propose to establish works for the manufacture of aluminium, furnishing employment at first to 500 workmen, and later to double that number. They estimate the water-power requisite to carry on their works at an equivalent of 1,500 horse-power, and submit with their application the necessary maps, plans, and drawings. They further announce that a company with a capital of 12,000,000 francs (about 480,000l) is prepared to conduct the enterprise, and they offer all reasonable guarantees against any marring or defacement of the natural beauties of the falls. The proposition is being met with a strong opposition, this being led by the hotelkeepers, men of influence in Switzerland, and many others who are dependent on the tourist business. Their business, they say, would suffer disastrously, and all over the Rhine district energetic endeavours are being made to get the application refused.

THE SHAH'S VISIT TO EUROPE.

NASR-ED-DIN, Shah of Persia, and King of Kings, with a country three times the size of France, but a population only one million more than that of London, is to visit Europe in the spring. It will be his third visit. The Shahinshah aroused great interest in England as he paraded in civic ceremonies and went his round of visits bedizened with diamonds and other flashing gems, and wearing a hat that was literally sewn with precious stones. His first tour, in 1873 was extended enough to show him all the sights of Europe and open his eyes to the feebleness of his own power. Yet he evidently enjoyed the novelty of his Royal progress, for he returned in the summer of 1878. Born in 1831, His Majesty is only 56. He has been a ruler with the full absolutism of the East since 1848. In the Statesman's Year-book his family is enumerated as consisting of five sons and nine daughters. The official chronicles of Persia only specify fifteen brothers, sisters, uncles, and great uncles, and sixty-three cousins; but it is well known there are some thousands of Princes and Princesses. Being the repository of all power in his vast dominions, now being steadily and craftily fenced in by Russia, the Shah has in the manners of Eastern potentates, not neglected the essential filling of his own coffers. He is said to possess a fortune of six millions sterling chiefly in the shape of diamonds. His largest treasure of this description weighs 186 carats.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Bhownagar will sail to-day for Bhownagar, laden and with thirty-five passengers on deck.

THE Haji Casam steamer Bangalore, Captain W F Fairweather, sailed yesterday for Mauritius, laden and with 225 emigrants on board.

THE bring Vestal of Portuguese colour, which arrived in Bombay on the 24th ultimo, will sail to-day for Damaun, laden with some bottom cargo.

THE steamer St Regulus, 2,031 tons, Agents Messrs. J Mackintosh and Co; Captain J Henry, cleared out last evening for Antwerp, laden with a general cargo only.

THE steamer Cervin, 1,241 tons, Captain S Hughson, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon, laden with a cargo of coals from Shields which she left on the 21st October last.

THE Hall line steamer Eden Hall, 2,353 tons, Captain A. B. Macdougall, left this port yesterday for Liverpool. She is laden with a general cargo and has Mr W E Turner and servant, as passengers.

THE Austrio-Hungarian steamer Titania, 2,011 tons, Captain M Garopolich, sailed from Bombay last evening for Trieste and Brindisi, laden with a general cargo and with two first class and fifteen deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

7TH DECEMBER, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Gem	1361	A. Nichol	A	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Victoria	2207	W. Russell	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Peshawur	3927	W. A. Wheler	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Zambesi	1540	Preston	D	P. & O. Co.
,, Ross Shire	1361	W. Hewat	E	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Rialto	1798	F. Kerr	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, C. Ogilvie	1587	D. Millar	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Dago	1239	E. E. Corner	H	F. Muir & Co.
,, Bisagno	1499	Aufolo	K	F. Bozzoni.
,, China	1304	B. Fletcher	L	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Hazara	1324	D. Campbell	M	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, St. Regulus	2031	Henry	N	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Inchgarvie	1728	M. T. Moss	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Hampstead	1448	E. Jones	Q	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Avoca	904	C. Clyhoe	Ibis	Visram Ebrahim & Co.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
7	Cervin (s)	Hughson	Shields, Oct. 21.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
7	Govino (s)	Brotherton	Marseillee.
	China (s)	Fletcher	Port Said.
	Mobile (s)	Doert	Persian Gulf.
	Akbar (s)	Baldwin	Chittacong.
	Bangalore (s)	Fairweather	Mauritius.
	Titania (s)	Galofolich	Trieste, &c.
	Eden Hall (s)	Macdougall	Liverpool, &c.

The following vessels cleared out yesterday:—
Steamer St. Regulus, Henry, for Antwerp.
Bhownagar, Nakoda, for Bhownagar.
Brig Vestal, Nakoda, for Damaun.

The steamer Henry Balckow commence to take in cargo yesterday for the Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
2	Normandie	Ledian	Pondicherry, Nov 12
	Arratoon Apcar s	Mactavish	Hongkong, Nov. 18.
3.	Navigator s	Wallace	Liverpool, Oct. 29.
	Java s	Skinner	Bombay, Nov. 10.
	Culna s	Wood	Bombay, Nov. 10.
	Bannockburn	Benson	London, Aug. 9.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 2.—Steamers Shahjehan, Capella, City of Carthage and Palitana.
Dec. 3.—Steamers Euphrates and Tibre.

PEOPLE who seek for analogies to the Trafalgar-square question need hardly go back so far as Peterloo. Manchester, as we learn from the *Manchester Examiner and Times*, offers an analogy much nearer the mark, and much more recent. That journal says:—

We in Manchester happen to have a Square where public meetings used to be held every Sunday night. The speakers stood on the steps of the Albert statue and harangued a crowd of some hundreds, or rather, two crowds, two meetings being usually held, one on either side of the statue; the subjects treated of were of all sorts—temperance, socialism, and theology. The crowds grew larger, and the speeches more exciting, but all at once they ceased. The police had orders to stop the meetings, and they have not been held since.

No analogy is perfect; and it would be unfair not to state that the *Examiner* adds that if the order had come in the shape of an edict from the Home Office there might have been an explosion.

The right of public meeting, it says, is too well established to be placed in the slightest jeopardy, and if London had a municipality, and with it the control of its own police, the difficulty would hardly have arisen.

In Manchester no one ever complained or dreamed of resisting, or imagined that the decision to stop meetings in Albert-square endangered the right of public meeting, because the order came from a body which directly represented the people.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 5.

Davies Capt, Bo, 2nd E Y Regt, off leave, from Matheran.
Slater, Capt, Bo, R A, off leave, from England.
Lucas, Surgeon Major, Bo, 1 M S, on duty, from England.

DECEMBER 6.

Edwards, Lt, Bo, 3rd Cavalry, off leave, from England.
Burroughs, Capt, Bo, D A A G, for Musketry, on duty, from Mhow.
Heathcote, Brigadier-Genl, Bo, District Staff, off leave, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 6.

St Urquhart, 2nd Lt Bengal, 2nd Dragoon Guards, to join, to Umballa.
Peyton, Lt, Bo, 3rd Cavalry, from leave, to Neemuch.

DECEMBER 7.

Burroughs, Capt, Bo, D. A. A. G. for Musketry, on Inspiction duty, to Surat.
Shaw, Major, Bo, El Dub Fus, to rejoin, to Poona.
Todd, Col, Bengal, 1st Irish Fus, from leave, to Nowshera.
Lyons, Surgeon, Bo, I.M.S., on furlough, to England
James, Col, Bo, P.W.O. Grenadiers, to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 8th December, 1887.

1. There will be Commanding Officer's Parade at the Town Hall, on Saturday next, the 10th inst., at 4-45 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, Girgaum and Prince's Dock, at 4-15 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid, and members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors. The following movements will be practiced on Parade, viz.,:—Part III. Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 17, 19, 23 Clause 5, 29 and 32.

2. There will be a Meeting of the Regimental Committee at 5-30 p.m., this day, Thursday, the 8th inst., at Head-Quarters.

3. In all cases of cadet joining a Volunteer Company an enrolment declaration should be furnished to Head-Quarters.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified:—

4. There will be a Commanding Officer's parade on Saturday next, the 10th inst., at 6-45 a.m., on the Kennedy Sea-face.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Comdt.
Bo. Vol. Arty.
Bombay, 8th December 1887.

1. On Thursday evening, the 8th inst. Lieut. Wingfield, R.A. will deliver his third Lecture on Gunnery at the Volunteer Club at 9 p.m. All Members of the Battery should endeavour to attend.

2. The following Members having joined are taken on the strength of the Battery from this date, and posted to No. 3 Sub-division:—No. 94 Gunner A. J. Rushton. and 95 Gunner W. R. Little.

By Order,
(Sd.) ARTHUR LESLIE, Captain,
Actg. Adjutant Bo. Vol. Artillery.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, Oct. 29.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

THE Hon'ble Sir Alfred C Lyall, K C B, K C I E, is permitted to resign H M's Bengal Civil Services, from 2nd Dec 1887, or such other date on which he may sail from India.

The services of Mr T J Kennedy, C S, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, from 27th Oct last.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W H Cole, M A, Depy Supdt in charge Computing Office, Survey of India Dept, is granted furlough for 12 months under Sec 50, Chapter V, of, the Civil Leave Code, from 10th Jan 1888, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr H M Durand, C S I, C S, Secy to the Government of India in the Foreign Dept, is granted furlough for 3 months from 2nd Dec 1887, under Sec 50, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code.

Consequent on the departure on furlough of Mr H M Durand, C S I, C S, Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, the following appointments are made to the Foreign Dept from 28th Nov:—

Mr W J Cuningham, Bo, C S, Under-Secy, is appointed to officiate as Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept.

Mr J A Crawford, Bo C S, Offg Junior Under-Secy, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept.

Mr G R Irwin, C S, Political Agent of the 3rd class sub, pro tem, and Asst Secy, is appointed to officiate as Junior Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept.

Capt W E Evans-Gordon, M S C, Political Asst of the 1st class, sub pro tem, and Attache is posted as Asst Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept.

Lieut J Manners-Smith, S C, Offg Political Asst of the 2nd class, is posted as Attache to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept from date of joining.

The services of Col J C Berkeley, Resident of the 2nd class and Agent to the Govr-Genl at Baroda, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept from date on which he is relieved of the Baroda Agency.

Col Sir O B C St John, K C S I, R E, Resident of the 2nd class and Resident in Kashmir, and Offg Resident of the 1st class, and Offg Govr-Genl's Agent in Biluchistan, is appointed to be Govr-Genl's Agent at Baroda, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Mr T J C Plowden, C S, Resident of the 2nd class, and Commr of Ajmere, and Offg Resident in Kashmir, is appointed to be Resident in Kashmir vice Col Sir O B C St John, K C S I, R E.

Lieut-Col G H Trevor, Political Agent of the 1st class, and Offg Resident of the 2nd class, and offg Commr of Ajmere, is appointed to be a Resident of the 2nd class, and Commr of Ajmere, vice Mr T J C Plowden, C S.

Lieut P J Melvill, Offg Political Asst of the 1st class, is posted as Asst to the Govr-Genl's Agent in Central India.

With reference to the Notifications of the Govt of India, in the Foreign Dept, Nos 286-I, and 287-I, dated the 23rd Jan 1884 the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut W C R Stration to be the Magist of Abu, vice Lieut J R C Colvin.

With reference to Foreign Dept Notification No 1351-G, dated the 25th July 1887, the recognition of the appointment by the Govt of India of Mr Achille Biscaldi as Acting Consul for Italy, at Bombay, has been confirme by H M's Govt.

With reference to Foreign Dept Notification No 1483 G. dated the 11th Aug 1887, the recognition of the appointment by the Govt of India of Mr C Gairdner as Acting Consular agent for the United States of America, at Chittagong, has been confirmed by H M's Govt.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr A S Gerrard, Exe Engr, 2nd grade, sub pro tem, State Railways, is transferred from the Estabt under the Director-Genl of Railways to that under

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BANKS.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

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A FEW VERY ELEGANT London built PHAETONS and DOGCARTS also CEE SPRING VICTORIAS and BUGGIES, for sale by

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Opposite Custom House.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be serious, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1s6d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs in which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., 11s, and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. De Roos' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; COOPER, MADON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; B. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYALL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEARCE, ALLEN & Co. Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Columbo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS Medicines

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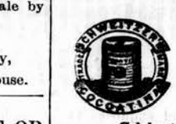

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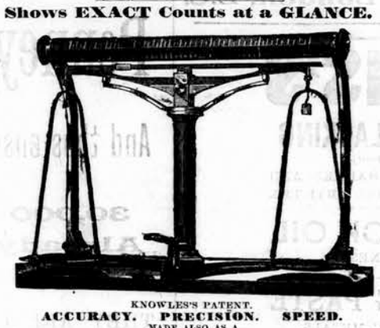

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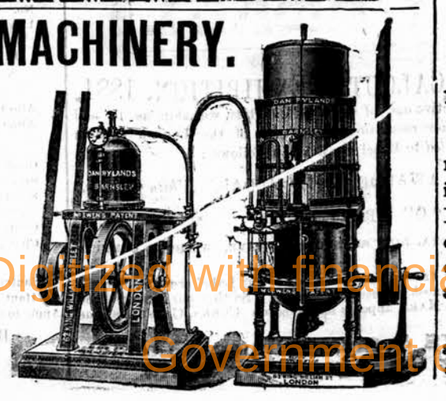

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Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.
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The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation, consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

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PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
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WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

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RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London
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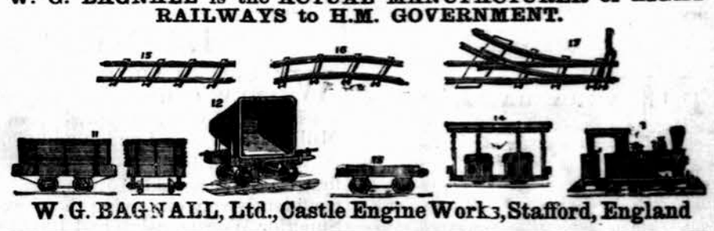

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And thus ensure your Wheat being Evenly Cracked & Reduced.

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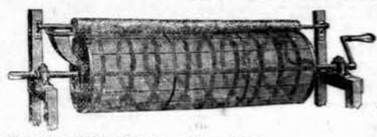

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